FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA COMMENTATOR SCORES NEW U.S. MILITARY BUDGET

AU081540 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 8 Feb 82

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov commentary: "Absurd Policy, Absurd Budget"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Feb (BTA) -- President Reagan's policy is swerving increasingly stronger towards the absurd. The latest symptom of this trend is the draft budget for the fiscal year 1983, which provides 263 milliard dollars for military expenditures, or with 44 milliard more than in 1982. An increasing number of people now realize that the absurd policy of confrontation calls for such absurd acts. Things would have been less harmful had they pertained to the 'theatre of the absurd' only. In the long run, the world won't perish from another show as it survived the 'Let Poland Be Poland' performance. The complication here arises from the fact that Reagan proposes for real arming a sum of fantastic dimensions. And not only the dimensions are in question. They actually show the amplitude of deviation from the now vital policy of sobermindedness. This deviation is full of hazards, testifying that the American President -- the leader of the biggest capitalist state -- has renounced his responsibility for peace. The weapons of war are increasing drastically and, as in the past, they really threaten peace. Contrary to the past, however, the threat is casting now a shadow on the survival of mankind.

The harm caused by the budget -- 'a false therapy for a nation whose economy suffers of cancer', according to California Representative Leon Panetta -- will be grave and painful in the social sphere. The budget will benefit the multimillionaries and will hurt the common people -- in this case direct victims to the policy of arms race and potential victims to a potential armed conflict. Against the background of Leonid Brezhnev's latest peace proposals the signature of President Reagan under such an incredible military budget is a sinister sign of a new escalation in the policy of confrontation.

U.S. ROLE IN SEA LAW CONFERENCE CRITICIZED

AU081214 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 3 Feb 82 p 4

[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME Washington dispatch: "The United States Is Once More Imposing Conditions"]

[Text] The United States will resume its participation in the UN Law of the Sea Conference. This was confirmed by the White House, after President Reagan mentioned this subject during a statement at a press conference.

As is known, as a result of sustained efforts throughout several years, considerable work was accomplished in connection with the preparation of a draft resolution, settling the basic problems of using the territories and resources of the world's oceans. Thanks to these efforts, real opportunities existed for adopting the convention as early as by the end of 1981, thus enabling the foundations to be laid for fruitful international cooperation and peace on the world's oceans. But at the very moment that this joint work was already drawing to an end, the United States, as soon as the new administration took over, adopted a provocative stand and demanded virtually a fundamental revision of the draft document which had already been worked out and agreed upon by the participants in the conference. In order to exert further pressure, Washington left the conference.

As was to have been expected, the United States is now trying to improse conditions in connection with resuming its place at the conference table. As Reagan declared in this connection, Washington is demanding in the first place guarantees that the exploitation of natural resources on the sea bed will not be placed under the control of an international organization. The purpose of this request is to place the American ore mining monopolies in a favorable and privileged position, as well as to enable them to prospect and ruthlessly to exploit the mineral resources of the sea bed. At the same time, the U.S. delegate who has been appointed to represent his country at the UN Law of the Sea Conference unmistakably explained to the journalists that the United States claims the right of veto on all questions discussed at the conference.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER WRITES ON POLISH ISSUE

AU081909 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Feb 82 pp 1-4

[Article by Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Bulgarian National UNESCO Committee: "Against the Propaganda War Waged by Imperialism"]

[Text] Recently, since the state authorities in the Polish People's Republic, in full conformity with the country's Constitution, adopted resolute measures to stop counterrevolution and prevent bloodshed as well as to consolidate the further development of socialist achievements accomplished by the Polish people, the West and the United States in particular have been promoting a vast anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign which is manipulated and controlled by the highest authorities. Just like many other times before, the leaders of the greatest imperialist state, in their hypocrisy, "stood up" in "defense" of the Polish workers and voiced their support for "human rights" by demagogically taking advantage of the UN Charter and of the Helsinki Final Act as a pretext. Political and economic sanctions followed, and gross pressure was exerted upon NATO allies to make them join this campaign which is disgraceful and dangerous to the cause of European peace.

This anti-Polish hysteria, which is fully unjustified, shows how closely counterrevolution in Poland was linked to certain Western forces, and confirms that great hopes were set by the West on the subversive struggle to destabilize the situation in socialist Poland and to shift the balance of forces in the world, as well as -- in the long run -- to inflict a devastating blow against the socialist community.

Nevertheless, the well-prepared script was a failure. Thus, the long-awaited "Warsaw winter" buried one more attempt at counterrevolution under its snow.

Throughout the period of 1 month and a half since the introduction of martial law in Poland, the country's legitimate authorities -- such as the Sejm and the government -- have been successfully exercising their functions.

As in many cases before, the truth manifested itself in an unmistakable manner, showing where the true friends of Poland lie and where its alleged "protectors" can be found. The recently signed documents on a multilateral basis -- within the CEMA framework -- and on a bilateral basis -- between Poland and other socialist countries -- are providing for priority deliveries of greater quantities of goods to the Polish People's Republic, and for supplying raw materials and consumer goods aimed at better covering the needs of Polish markets and ensuring a normal pace of economic activities. Thus, for example, the Polish People's Republic was supplied with about 30 percent of the raw materials and other goods envisaged for all of 1982 during the first 3 months of 1982 from the fraternal countries.

The more the process of normalization is progressing, the more insolently and maliciously the truth about Poland is being distorted in the West.

The Western intelligence and propaganda centers are trying to keep the "case of Poland" alive as long as possible in the focus of attention of worldwide public opinion, and are taking advantage of this issue for their own interests: they are striving to discredit the policy of the socialist countries and to divert attention from the sharp social conflicts existing in the capitalist countries, including the United States. They are trying to spread the germ of distrust and the fear of alleged "Soviet danger," and on this basis to more closely rally NATO ranks. They are trying to exert pressure upon the antiwar movement in Western Europe and to expand a new arms race. They are striving to disrupt the multilateral and bilateral negotiations which are now conducted in Geneva, Vienna, and Madrid. To put it briefly, they are making the cooperation process more difficult, and they are obstructing the process of cooperation, detente and peaceful coexistence.

The propaganda war today serves this hopeless and dangerous policy. This propaganda war is waged under the leadership of the United States and is directed against Poland, the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. The most recent manifestation of this propaganda war is the so-called "Solidarity Day With Polish Workers," scheduled for 30 January, and the famous television show which is planned to be broadcast via satellite on 31 January.

V.I. Lenin once said: "Do not believe in phraseology. Better look to whose advantage something is said." It is no coincidence that many politicians with common sense and realistic representatives of business circles, as well as numerous progressive organizations and last but not least millions of working people in the West, are denouncing the political hypocrisy displayed by Washington, and the propaganda events organized by the administration in the "cold war" spirit. It is by no means accidental that television in Great Britain, Sweden and other countries refused to take the American show of lies and deception, while thousands of people denounced it.

The Bulgarian public received with indignation the political and economic sanctions and the propaganda campaign against fraternal Poland, the USSR and the other socialist countries. As historical experience has shown, "cold war" has never been a source of glory or political profit. The only sensible alternative is to be aware of the realities and unrelentingly follow the path of detente and peaceful coexistence.

GREETINGS MESSAGE TO PCF CONGRESS PUBLISHED

AU081800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Feb 82 p 3

[BCP Central Committee greetings message to the 14th Congress of the French Communist Party (PCF), read by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a rally of peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity held on 2 February in St. Etienne]

[Text] Dear comrades, permit me to convey the most sincere greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of all Bulgarian communists, as well as to wish creative and fruitful work to the 14th congress of the fraternal PCF.

Our party and all Bulgarian working people, together with us, are watching the activities of the PCF and the work of the French communists, who are the worthy successors of your people's glorious revolutionary traditions, with great attention, respect and feelings of sincere, comradely solidarity.

Under the existing domestic and foreign policy conditions, which are characterized by great complications, the PCF is trying to find the most appropriate forms and methods of implementing communist ideals. The domestic policy conducted by the PCF is producing positive results. There are no questions of crucial importance pertaining to French society today that can be resolved without the participation of the communists and their like-minded supporters. The chosen path of rallying leftwing forces proved successful, and your party has earned particular credit in this respect. Anyone who is capable of judging the situation with a realistic approach knows about and is aware of the PCF's contribution to the election victory of the leftwing forces. Through the leftwing front in which it is participating, and by its participation in the government, the PCF expanded the social base of defending the democratic rights and freedoms of the working people from class positions.

The Bulgarian people are in solidarity with the consistent struggle waged by the PCF for peace and disarmament, for unmasking the anticommunist actions of imperialism, and with its position of principle directed against manifestations of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. We are particularly pleased with the realistic evaluations of the PCF as regards the successes of the socialist community and the achievements of socialist Bulgaria in particular.

Comrades, the 12th BCP Congress, which we held only 1 year ago, stressed our achievements of the 1970-80 period and mapped out our country's development during the eighth 5-year plan period and up to 1990.

The congress assessed that, despite the complicated interntional, political and economic situation, despite the unfavorable climatic and weather conditions, the People's Republic of Bulgaria successfully fulfilled its seventh 5-year plan period at one of the highest rates of speed compared to world standards. The structure of the national economy was perfected and its effectiveness has further increased. Considerable successes were achieved in the development of science, culture and education, as well as in improving the people's living standard.

The BCP is creatively discussing the most important problems of our development. We are devoting great care to the perfection of socialist democracy, and we are constantly expanding and further developing the forms of involving people in the administration of society. The international prestige of socialist Bulgaria has been enchanced, and and our country has become an active factor of peace, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

We are well aware of the fact that real socialism has by no means reached the limits of its development, that it has not yet become the full embodiment of human and social perfection -- we still need more time to implement this great goal. At the same time, however, we can declare with legitimate pride that there is no other social system capable of achieving such great successes within a period as short as the one described. The Bulgarian communists are proud of the successes achieved by socialist Bulgaria.

Unfortunately, the struggle between the two basic and determining trends of world politics has been exacerbated at the beginning of the eighties. The policy of socialist and of democratic forces in the world for the preservation of peace and cooperation between peoples, on the one hand, and the policy of imperialism and tension, which is engaged in arms and in the preparation of nuclear war on the other hand, are confronting each other. The fate of mankind, taking into consideration the existence of modern means of mass destruction, depends upon the path which the world will choose -- the path of detente or the path of the arms race. These are the two existing alternatives. Along with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, along with all democratic and progressive forces, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will struggle for the victory of commonsense, for the pursuit of the processes of detente, peace and cooperation among peoples.

The BCP thinks that detente has deep roots, that it has conquered the minds and hearts of people. The broad antiwar movement expanding throughout Western Europe is a brilliant confirmation of this fact. The worldwide revolutionary process continues to develop. The international communist and workers movement, and the solidarity of democratic and progressive forces are strengthening. The struggle of the communist parties and the workers class in developed capitalist countries has been intensified. The present decade is a decade of great danger, but also a decade of great hope. The Bulgarian communists, just like all communists throughout the world, are facing the future with optimism.

Dear comrades, it gives us particular pleasure once more to point out that the traditional, fraternal relations existing between our two parties continue to further successfully develop and be intensified. Our party's leadership expresses its high appreciation of the existing fraternal cooperation with the PCF, and of the meetings and talks held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais.

With all our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, successes in your indefatiguable activities in defense of the workers class interests, in defense of all working people, for new social and democratic achievements, and for peace, detente, democracy and socialism.

Long live and strengthen the unity and cohesion of communists and of all forces which are fighting for peace, democracy, socialism and communism!

Long live the PCF!

Long live the great Marxist-Leninist theory!

USSR STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

AU081658 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Yuriy Kalugin, department head at the USSR State Planning Committee, visited Bulgaria. Talks were held between the delegation and Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics, and Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and architecture. The prospects of strengthening and expanding cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the sphere of the construction materials industry were discussed. The possibilities of exporting equipment for complex brick plants from Bulgaria to the USSR were discussed. The delegation was received by Stanoy Yonev, BCP Central Committee Construction and Architecture Department head. The Soviet guests visited a number of machine building and ceramics plants and were briefed on our country's successes in socialist construction.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDIA, SRV

AU081700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] On 8 February, a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Vietnam and India on a business visit at the invitation of the two countries' governments. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, as well as by Le Quang Hiep and Baglodi Deva Rao, the ambassadors of Vietnam and India in Bulgaria.

MSZMP CULTURAL GROUP SEES MIKHAYLOV, DEPARTS

AU051638 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a working group of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Ferenc Molnar, deputy leader of the Department of Scientific, Education and Cultural Affairs of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 1 to 5 February. The working group studied the BCP experience in the sphere of culture. Today the group was received by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues of further developing and expanding the cooperation between the two fraternal parties were discussed. Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the art and culture department of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the talks. The MSZMP Central Committee working group left the country today.

ATANASOV RECEIVES VISITING DPRK YOUTH GROUP

AU052032 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 5 Feb (BTA) -- Today Georgi Atanasov, BCP secretary, received the delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of the Korean Socialist Working Youth led by Mr Je Yong-su, chairman of the CC. It was emphasized that the contacts and exchange of experiences between the Youth Unions of Bulgaria and the Korean People's Democratic Republic play a substantial part in consolidating and further developing the relations of the two socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The meeting was also attended by Mrs Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League.

VASIL BILAK ADDRESSES PCF RALLY IN LIMOGES

AU081430 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Feb 82 pp 1, 7

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ delegation to the 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress, delivered at a rally in the French city of Limoges on 5 February]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, as representatives of the CPCZ we are happy to attend your party's 24th congress and to have this opportunity to be able to meet with you here, in Limoges, in a city famous for its diligence, skills and arts. We take this opportunity to convey to you wishes for success to the 24th PCF Congress, the entire PCF, as well as to you in your revolutionary activity and private lives.

Czechoslovakia and France are not too far away from one another, we know a lot about each other and our nations and, in particular, our parties have been linked for a long time now by the bonds of friendship and brotherhood. But even the closest ties can be weakened if we will not enrich them by experience gained through direct contacts. For this reason we support all meetings and all personal contacts, because even today it is better to see once than to read a hundred times, to get to know people and their lives, with their joys and worries.

We in Czechoslovakia embarked on the path of building a new socialist society 34 years ago. Is that a long time or a little? From the viewpoint of history this is a very short period of time for restructuring the whole of society on new principles and a new ethic. But we can say with pleasure that we have made great progress in this respect. At our party's 16th congress last year we set ourselves the tasks for our further action towards building an advanced socialist society. We want to continue to expand, deepen and strengthen the accomplishments which the socialist society provides to the working people. Much of what was a dream for our generation became a reality and the present generation regards it as a matter of course. For it is a matter of course that it does not know what unemployment is, that it has the right to work, the right to a roof over its head, the right to free medical care during illness, the right to free education and security in old age. In the CSSR there is not a single person, worker or farmer, who would not be entitled to an old age pension, everybody has social and material security. To be exact, recently, the leadership of our party, government and trade unions adopted extensive measures aimed at further improving the social conditions of people working in heavy industry, particularly in the mining sector.

Sometimes we hear reproaches as if under socialism there is less democracy, freedom or fewer rights. When our enemies come forward with this kind of criticism, are they really interested in strengthening real democracy, the rights and freedoms of the working man? This is a covert intention aimed at weakening the socialist system and creating scope for the activity of subversive forces. However, we do not claim that we have nothing to improve, or that our society is perfect already. To assert that would mean succumbing to idealism, because the people of which this society consists are not and cannot be perfect.

Let me give you an example: Some people regard it as undemocratic that we see to it that at least a half of the citizens at the higher institutes of learning are from workers' or farmers' families. Our party, on the contrary, sees in this an expression of democracy. After all, the greater part of our nation consists of workers' and farmers' families, and in the past, during the capitalist regime, their talented children had, with few exceptions, the door to higher education closed. Socialism is only rectifying the wrongs of the past.

Each region and district, every community has its own "government" and budget, and independently decides the basic issues of the development of the region it administers.

As regards culture, we are proud of the way we protect, improve and develop our cultural legacy. In this respect we can compete with anyone in the world. Our republic spares no effort to make culture accessible to the working people and spends billions for this purpose.

At present, Czechoslovak communists are holding their meetings and trade unionists their conferences to prepare the all-trade union congress; they are assessing their activity to date and as good managers they are discussing how to proceed in the future, how to administer and manage their enterprises and their villages. We do not conceal the fact that we also have difficulties in the building of socialism; after all, Czechoslovakia does not live in an isolated world. We do not claim that world problems do not affect us. The fact that we do not have an economic crisis does not mean that we need not take heed of what is happening in the capitalist world. We follow the complicated world situation and react to it, but Czechoslovakia is really not threatened either by stagnation or decline in the national economy. In many countries retail prices rise 10-15 percent annually and this amounts to a considerable sum over 10 years. We have not changed our retail food prices for 20 years and now, when the retail prices of some kinds of meats rose 30 percent on the average, bourgeois propaganda presents it as a collapse of the Czechoslovak economy. At the same time, however, wages and salaries rose in the same period 2.5 fold. This is a fact which some people like to hide.

In addition to the domestic issues, the preservation of peace is our most important task today. Czechoslovakia has not a single nuclear missile on its territory, but it is threatened by the aggressive policy of the United States, by its so-called limited warfare, nuclear destruction -- the same as France and all of Europe -- Europe, the cradle of an old, beautiful and irreplaceable civilization. From this point of view we understand Europe as an entity and do not divide it into East and West. We therefore regard as our primary duty contributing to thwarting the criminal preparations for a war in Europe and restraining the hand of militarists who are threatening the very existence of mankind. We support all initiatives which are capable of resolving the existing situation and are ready anytime to sit down at the conference table to resolve problems of peace. We highly value all steps which eliminate the danger of war, and prevent Europe from becoming the theater of a military test of strength.

Socialist Poland has currently become the target of various pressures. The things the enemies of the socialist countries and communism have invented to blacken the picture of the Polish society and especially to cast doubt on socialism! The socialist system in Poland has not collapsed as the enemies of socialism are claiming; it is only paying dearly for the deformations in socialist construction. We, as the immediate neighbor of the Polish People's Republic, have never hidden our full solidarity with the Polish communists, workers class, working people, with all true patriots -- proponents of socialism. We wish them -- and we support these words also with deeds of genuine international solidarity and assistance -- success in leading the country out of its crisis and strengthening the socialist system in the interest of socialism, peace and progress. We are convinced that no matter how painful and difficult this process may be, it will be successful.

Each nation creates its own future. Also we in Czechoslovakia are building socialism for our people, in our colors, but we will never close ourselves off from making creative use of the great experience of the international communist and workers movement, of the experience of those who were first to clear the path to socialism, which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution, and who also today are proving their heroism by a selfless construction of communism and a consistent defense of peace.

The CPCZ and our people will never forget the sacrifices made by the Soviet Union in the struggle against fascism to save Europe from fascist barbarousness. And also today we do not hide that our party and our people hold in profound esteem the Leninist party and the Soviet people for their exemplary, sacrificing and selfless fulfillment of international duties.

Comrades, it also is impossible to forget the revolutionary traditions of the French people, which for generations were the living textbook of Czech and Slovak revolutionaries. To this day they are a living source of learning and inspiration. The blood shed by Frenchmen and Frenchwomen in the revolutions of the 18th and 19th century, the heroic struggle of Parisian communards inspired the best sons and daughters of our nations. Their ideas have also become a powerful impetus for asserting the justified demands of our people. And just as we do not forget those who betrayed our republic and cast it to mercy in Munich, we continue to cherish in our hearts the legacy of Czechoslovak and French communists and patriots in their struggles against unemployment and hunger, for the popular front, in the Spanish international brigades and particularly against Hitlerite fascism. Even then communists stood at the head of their nations and wrote the most illustrious chapters of heroism and class awareness in the moving history of the proletarians and the exploited. When thinking of Lidice and Oradour we recall heroes such as Julius Fucik and his appeal "People, Be Vigilant," which you here in France know as well as you know the heroes of the PCF, quoted by Georges Marchais in his congress speech. Let us not forget this immortal legacy and let us develop it further.

Comrades, I wish you once more many successes in the fulfillment of the tasks of the 24th congress and much happiness and satisfaction in your private and family lives!

Long live the PCF and its 24th congress!

Long live peace in Europe and throughout the world!

Long live the friendship of our parties, of the Czechoslovak and French people!

Bilak Returns, Met By Fojtik

LD082206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, today returned from the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party. In Prague the delegation was welcomed by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

HUSAK GREETS MARCHAIS ON PCF REELECTION

LD082008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has congratulated Georges Marchais on his reelection to the office of the secretary general of the French Communist Party.

ROHLICEK WELCOMES POLAND'S OBODOWSKI ON ARRIVAL

LD081954 Prague CTK in English 1808 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Prague, 8 Feb (CTK) -- A delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, arrived in Prague Monday on a brief working visit.

The guests were met at Ruzyne Airport by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and other officials.

PARTY DAILY EDITORIAL ANALYZES U.S. POLICY

AU081330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Wise and Unwise"]

[Excerpts] In his State of the Union message delivered on Wednesday a week ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said, among other things, that history would remember the first year of his presidency as "an era of American renewal" and that the most important task is to "regain the respect of allies and adversaries."

It has already been said about the Reagan administration that it undeniably has one special ability: to take minimal consideration of the reality and needs of the present world, to forcefully adjust facts to its own notions and then to formulate its policy on the basis of such fictitious facts. In other words, this administration directly exemplifies in its activity the conduct of the unwise. Its policy is not based on reality but, on the contrary, its perception of reality is based on its political goals. History provides a respectable number of examples proving that such points of departure and such a policy inevitably result in setbacks and defeats.

Reagan's description of last year as an "era of American renewal" smacks clearly of unintentional humor. All his promises about improving the state of the U.S. economy remained unfulfilled, Washington's relations with its own allies are constantly deteriorating and -- owing to the policy of the present American administration -- the world has drifted into a situation in which the accomplishments of detente are being liquidated at a fast pace and in which it is drawing near to the limits of a restoration of the cold war. A cold war at this stage would be far more dangerous than it was in its previous form.

When Ronald Reagan speaks about the task of "regaining the allies' respect," it is undoubtedly a case of displaced usage of terms. It suffices to attentively follow Western information media and speeches by responsible West European politicians to convince oneself daily anew that Reagan is simply trying to enforce and coerce the allies' obedience by all means. As is known, this is not the way to gain someone's respect.

Reagan's lack of a sense of reality is assuming almost grotesque forms. This is borne out by the whole affair concerning his anti-Soviet and anti-Polish television program which journalists in the West, who reached broad unanimity on this point, called "Reagan's embarrassing variety show." The U.S. President, who came up with the idea for the event and who was its main protagonist, insisted that the leading representatives of the NATO countries, too, must join him to share in the embarrassment. French newspapers noted in this context that President Mitterrand decided to take part "after long hesitation" and only "so as not to further rub salt into the White House's wounds after the signing of the contract for deliveries of Soviet natural gas." Even so he spoke for only 90 seconds.

The pinnacle of bad taste and insidious propaganda was reached when Gen Evren, the highest representative of the Turkish military dictatorship, presented his ideas on how the Poles should organize their lives democratically.

The Americans simply imposed this television masterpiece, which flashes with conceited contempt for the European public, "gratuitously" on the West European television companies, of which only the Spanish network had the nerve to broadcast the whole program. It is being generally noted that the "public relations" promoted by Ronald Reagan in Western Europe with this masterpiece will further enhance the resistance to his policy in broad circles.

Facts confirm how radically the present policy of the U.S. administration differs from the needs, plans and aspirations of broad strata of the West European public. The policy of detente and its tangible results were welcomed by the population of our entire continent. The great experience of the Helsinki conference, this entire magnificent assembly, the words of the Final Act -- all that has entered the people's bloodstream. They simply refuse to give it up and to return, at the order of Ronald Reagan and some of his soulmates in Western Europe, to the times of the cold war, which might -- in a critical and unstable situation -- quickly grow into a hot war with all its incorrigible consequences.

At the same time it is apparent that even important economic circles in Western Europe refuse to lose beneficial economic relations with socialist countries, relations which experienced a significant development in the seventies. This is, naturally, not without impact on the governments of West European countries, which -- moreover -- cannot avoid reaching the conclusion that Reagan's Washington is ready to calmly reckon in its political calculations with Europe's destruction. One cannot fail to see that even the governments that are giving in to Reagan's pressure and adjusting their conduct to his aggressiveness view the entire activity of the present American administration with skepticism, to say the least. All the more so as the Soviet Union furnishes daily evidence of its good will to solve all problems by way of negotiations.

It is no accident that even Western information media note that the entire so-called "Polish issue," which Washington describes as the reason why it is now allegedly "impossible to conduct real negotiations with the Soviet Union," is only a pretext designed to hide the fact that the Reagan administration is not yet clear about what it wants and what, in fact, it can reach and that even in a year it has not been able to coordinate the activities of its own members. One draws attention to the fact that, had there been no "Polish issue," Washington would have found a different pretext, an "Afghan" or a "Salvadoran issue."

The resistance to the American policy of pursuing mad armament, destroying the hard-won positive international relations and jeopardizing the security of nations is visibly growing. This is undoubtedly a positive feature of the present, otherwise not overly gratifying international situation. If the sense of reality as it is manifested in Western Europe have an educational impact on the American administration, it would be an important service to the world.

POLAND A PRETEXT FOR CONFRONTATION AT CSCE

LD082052 Prague CTK in English 1956 GMT 8 Feb 82

[By Karel Bartak]

[Text] Prague, 8 Feb (CTK) -- The socialist countries refuse to debate the internal affairs of Poland at the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories, which resumes tomorrow, but the United States has discarded the last semblance of objectivity and intends to use the meeting for attacks against Poland and the Soviet Union. Political will is thus expected to be a stumbling-block in Madrid.

Poland is to serve as pretext for those who have promoted confrontation with the socialist states to the main line of their policy. It is characteristic that the U.S. delegation in particular has not missed a single opportunity to complicate the course of the meeting and provoke conflicts. The issues it has been using have been the "Afghan problem," alleged violation of human rights in the socialist countries, and now Poland. The United States declares adherence to the process of European security and cooperation, but does everything to thwart it.

The West argues that the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland was breach of the Helsinki Final Act. But the Polish Government acted within its intra-state powers to save the function and the very existence of the Polish state. Any debate of its steps is in itself a gross violation of the Final Act.

The NATO states, with the exception of Greece, are preparing another anti-Polish show, to take place in Madrid in the presence of foreign ministers. Most of the West-European states share the Atlantic stand, but the idea of a demonstrative walk-out at the very beginning of the resumed meeting, as U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is reported to be intending, has few supporters in Europe. Most West-Europeans states are aware of the fact that much has been achieved at the Madrid meeting, especially due to the tireless effort of the socialist countries, to the benefit of better stability, confidence and cooperation in Europe.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are convinced of the possibility to proceed from the proposal of the neutral and non-aligned countries and to elaborate on its basis a balanced final document rich in contents. Their delegations will strive in Madrid for the meeting not to be diverted from its course, and for its results to correspond with the basic interests of the European nations.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY, CSCE PLANS

LD071524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 7 Feb 82

["Review of the Week" program, presented by Jiri Cedrovsky, editor]

[Excerpt] The U.S. daily, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, this week asked its readers the following question: Does the U.S. administration follow any foreign policy or is it alarmingly devoted to bombs and tanks as its only political tools? An answer to this pressing doubt came indirectly from the most competent mouth: The highest Soviet representative, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, pointed out the danger involved in the U.S. policy of bombs and tanks and quite justifiably said that the situation has not been as serious since World War II.

Comrade Brezhnev's statement far exceeds the frame of address of a statesman; it is a significant reminder in the contemporary life of our planet. It seems that only now is the general public in the West becoming fully aware of the meaning of the Soviet representatives's warning -- the same public that is worried about the Reagan administration's adventurous policy but is often slow to comprehend that U.S. policy pushes it toward war.

Numerous reactions in the Western press, particularly in West European countries, showed that the general public received with satisfaction Leonid Brezhnev's appeal to commonsense and responsible approach to burning problems. This satisfaction has also grown because this week the highest representative put forward even more concrete disarmament proposals.

He proposed that all types of intermediate-range weapons in Europe be eliminated and consequently that all nuclear arms in the old continent be done away with -- provided, of course, that the other side does the same. Such comprehensiveness, as well as the willingness of the Soviet side to use the widest possible range of possibilities that would lead to the removal of the nuclear threat, is also shown by the Soviet offer of the possibility of gradual cuts; eliminating one-third of nuclear arms in the coming years and another one-third beginning in 1990, until nuclear weapons are completely eliminated. This is what can be called not only the ideal but also the only realistic zero option.

Against these proposals, the U.S. administration put forward a different zero option: On Thursday the White House spokesman rejected the Soviet initiative and again repeated the U.S. viewpoint, which in fact is pressure on the USSR to accept Reagan's proposal of 18 December. The proposal makes it a condition of nuclear [word indistinct] in Europe that all Soviet intermediate-range missiles be turned into scrap metal while all U.S. nuclear arms on our continent are preserved.

The White House attitude to Brezhnev's proposals fits the general picture of other events involving U.S. policy and showing it in its true light: The White House has still not succeeded in covering up the total failure of its anti-Soviet and anti-Polish comedy, the so-called days of Solidarity, and is up to yet another attack. Negotiations among the Helsinki Final Act signatories will open in Madrid next Tuesday. As a part of its hysterical campaign the United States and its West European NATO allies are trying to push onto the Madrid agenda the so-called Polish issue and in this way change the proceedings of the Final Act signatories into a Jesuit tribunal of a sort in which self-appointed inquisitors from the ranks of NATO representatives would evaluate and judge events in Poland -- in reality, putting pressure not only on the Polish but also on the Soviet leadership. By exploiting Madrid for its own aims, the U.S. administration also pursues other goals besides pressure and threats. It looks as if Reagan and his ministers would like to liquidate the Madrid conference which -- judging by the standard of the other dialogues -- remains the only means of multifaceted East-West dialogue. For the United States, however, it is still a serious obstacle to its militaristic policy against detente.

Despite the willingness of NATO European representatives to be obedient members of a herd, they have some doubts about Madrid. The United States wants a trial about Poland and the postponement of the conference until winter. But the U.S. allies welcomed this view not with enthusiastic applause but with doubts. The states of West Europe would like the Madrid negotiations to continue without interruption. They have several reasons: representatives of these countries would find it difficult to explain to their own people without consequences that they want to give up the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation in Europe. They would have to actually admit that they agree with the U.S. global conception that makes Europe the theater in the next war. There are other circumstances which make West European representatives cautious and circumspect. It cannot be denied that the benefits arising from the Final Act exceeded the obligations and that there is a realistic possibility of achieving a positive solution to a number of burning and militaristic issues at Madrid which would contribute to the welfare of all Europe. Therefore, although Washington builds pressure, U.S. foreign policy cannot be sure that it will enforce its plans to crush Madrid.

RUDE PRAVO DENIES TRAINING IN CHEMICAL WARFARE

AU081833 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Commentary by Vitezslav Havlicek in the column "Note": "International Lie"]

[Text] The Springer press has dreamed up a new sensation. During the recent exercise in Czechoslovakia, DIE WELT claims, the troops of the CSSR, USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic tested the combat use of chemical weapons. The trustworthiness of this data, the paper claims, cannot be doubted. It allegedly comes from officially issued information in the Czechoslovak press.

The FRG reader is meant to swallow with greater ease yet another claim, linked with this "report": that chemical weapons had really been put to use, "with Soviet assistance," in Southeast Asia. Of course, this lie has been convincingly disproved long ago. The whole world knows very well who was using napalm and chemicals -- the results are still felt, for instance in Vietnam -- in the area in question in the past: It was the United States.

As the New York TIMES revealed toward the end of this January, the United States is also counting on conducting a chemical war in the future. In fact, the Pentagon is now demanding an increase of means for producing chemical weapons from the current $810 million annually to $1.4 billion. At the same time the new kinds of deadly gases alone will cost the U.S. citizens $4 billion.

Understandably, our soldiers, too, must prepare for a defense against such weapons; for a defense against them, but not for using them. In keeping with the program of the exercise, this is how it was also stated in the published report on it. "The alertness and ability of our units," we quote from our paper, "were tested by the enemy's chemical attack." The only place where our soldiers really used "chemicals" was the so-called place for the special decontamination of persons and combat technology.

To accuse the CSSR, USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, on the basis of a falsification of these facts, of using chemical weapons and of violating the agreements banning them, in the way the Springer press accused them, cannot be explained merely by an error in translation.

Quite obviously we have here an intentional act, not only aimed at slandering the socialist countries but also endeavoring to support the American intentions to deploy new chemical weapons (among them also deadly nerve gases) in Western Europe. The claim that the peace movement is not opposing the alleged violation by the socialist countries of the agreements which ban chemical weapons as resolutely as it is opposing the American missiles is meant to discredit the participants in the movement and to alleviate the deployment of further American weapons in Western Europe -- for instance, of the nerve gases -- as well as to forestall further protests.

Thus there is no doubt about whom this intentional lie is to serve as a pretext for an insidious attack.

BRIEFS

LENART PRESENTS AWARD -- Jozef Lenart, chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic today in Bratislava presented the longtime functionary of the Slovak Revival Party, Jozef Lukacovic, with the Order of the Victorious February. The high state distinction has been awarded to him by the president of the republic for his important life-long work for the socialist society, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Jan 82 LD]

COMMENTATOR KAEUBLER ON REAGAN BUDGET PROPOSALS

DW081239 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch]

[Text] Washington -- Dear listeners, in Washington the switches are set for an unprecedented arms race. Out of a total $757 billion that the U.S. president will ask Congress to appropriate in the coming fiscal year, some 263 billion will go for armament. This budget breaks all previous record military budgets in U.S. postwar history. The Reagan administration is boosting the present military expenditures of $222 billion by $41 billion to $263 billion. Retired Admiral Gene LaRocque, a high U.S. military official who is in a position to assess the secrets of the U.S. military machinery, describes this as the first U.S. nuclear war budget. It is no longer deterrence but the willingness to wage a nuclear war that is starting to take precedence.

Never before has such huge sum of $23.1 billion been invested in the development of new nuclear weapons systems as in this budget that the president will submit to Congress for approval today. The Pentagon's nuclear weapons list in this budget is almost endless: the production of MX intercontinental missiles with 10 warheads, the construction of the new B-1 nuclear bomber, the development of a stealth nuclear bomber which can penetrate enemy radar undetected, the construction of 2 nuclear aircraft carriers, the construction of 2 new Trident submarines equipped with 24 nuclear missiles each, the accelerated production of cruise missiles to be stationed in West Europe, the development of the more effective and more accurate submarine-based Trident-2 missiles, the construction of 328 combat aircraft for the Air Force and the Navy, and the production of nerve gas for chemical warfare.

In the new budget an additional $43 billion in social funds for medicare, rent subsidies, food stamps, educational institutions, highway repairs, and mass transport will be cut to finance the arms mania. In an explanatory message to Congress, President Reagan says that the United States must regain the margin of security, meaning a military lead. How serious is Washington about its alleged willingness to negotiate on arms reductions, given this budget which introduces mammoth programs of first strike nuclear weapons aimed at undermining future disarmament agreements? This question is bound to come up following the announcement of the new U.S. budget.

WEST GERMAN CITIZENS SEIZED FOR VIOLATIONS

'Subversive' Sentenced

AU051200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Feb 82 p 2

[ADN report: "West Berliner Convicted for Abusing Transit Agreement"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 3 February the Berlin City Court sentenced (West) Berlin resident Reinhard Huebner to 8 years 6 months imprisonment for crimes under Sections 105 and 213 of the Penal Code in abuse of the Transit Agreement. As a paid agent, Huebner, who has a court record, participated with great intensity in large scale crimes of the Fuerst gang, which operates from the FRG and West Berlin. He was among the closest intimates of the gang leader and was instructed by him directly.

Huebner carried out the subversive actions jointly with other agents of the gang, who also included drug addicts. In keeping with his orders, he consistently abused the GDR regulations for visitors as well as the Transit Agreement in order to plan and prepare dangerous provocations against the GDR which were contrary to international law. Huebner used secret service methods to disguise his crimes. In addition, he actively participated in the preparations for smuggling valuable antiques from the GDR to West Berlin and the FRG in disregard of the existing customs regulations.

'Rowdy' Citizen Detained

AU081356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 3 February FRG citizen Gerhard Blaesche was detained for rowdiness by GDR security organs at the Griebnitzsee border crossing station. Blaesche had insulted the border control forces in the D 345 transity train in a provocative manner. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS SAID BANNED FROM 1982 SYNOD

DW081043 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Feb 82 p 14

[Text] Based on developments at the GDR Protestant Church Synod, the SED leadership believes its decision to ban Western correspondents from the meeting was justified.

Poland played an important role in the discussions of the Synod members. Not only did several speakers demand that martial law be lifted; but church officials were also asked to press the East Berlin Government to stop discrimination against the Polish people in the GDR media and in public ("People in the GDR who speak badly about Poland must be punished"). Western journalists will probably also be excluded from the 1982 fall Synod because it will be hardly less explosive for the SED. The main issue is peace, including the demand to introduce a "social peace service" as an alternative to military service.

GOETTING RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

AU081403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN/ND) -- Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany [CDU], received for talks a delegation of the presidium of the Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL] headed by its chairman Zbynek Zalman, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council. During the friendship visit which ended on Thursday, the CSL and CDU chairmen stressed that the two parties as alliance partners of the parties of the working class contribute toward building the socialist society. According to a press statement, the partners in the talk condemned the interference of imperialism in the internal affairs of other countries and rejected the NATO long-term armament program, the Brussels missile decision and all other attempts by imperialism to gain military superiority over socialism.

FDJ'S KRENZ RECEIVES DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

LD072300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation from the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] led by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, arrived on Sunday on a friendship visit to the GDR lasting several days. In their initial talks, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Yi Yong-su paid tribute to the long years of friendly relations between the FDJ and the LSWYK, which are based on the joint struggle of the youth of the GDR and the DPRK for socialist construction and the defense and safeguarding of world peace in the face of imperialism's peace-threatening aggressive plans. Following their arrival, the delegation placed a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter Den Linden. The Korean visitors are to familiarize themselves with the activities of the GDR youth within the framework of the "FDJ Project 10th Party Congress" and the achievements of socialism during their stay in Berlin as well as in Leipzig and Dresden Bezirk.

KURT HAGER MEETS WITH FRENCH HEALTH MINISTER

LD070030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 6 Feb (ADN) -- Today Kurt Hager, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, had friendly talks with the French minister of health, Jacques Ralite. Guenter Sieber, head of the Central Committee International Relations Department, and Dr Werner Fleck, GDR ambassador to France, were also present. The main issue in the discussions on the health system of both states was the question of preventive medicine for the working people. Both sides expressed their interest in a further development of cooperation in the health system.

SENIOR OFFICIALS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO ABUSCH

LD081623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Feb (ADN) -- Last respects were paid in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde on Monday to Dr H.C. Alexander Abusch with a moving funeral service by the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers. The funeral of the member of the SED Central Committee who died on 27 January shortly before his 80th brithday following a severe illness was attended by family, comrades and friends, among them the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Alfred Nuemann and Horst Sindermann. Also present paying their last respect to the proven communist and internationalist were the Deputies of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr Hans Reichelt and Dr Gerhard Weiss; other members and candidates members of the SED Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers; members of the People's Chamber Presidium and other personages from GDR social life as well as diplomats from foreign missions.

An address was given by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of culture. He paid tribute to the life marked by constant struggle of the class-conscious and unswaveringly partisan, active pioneer who helped shape the historical truning-point on German soil and said: "He reflects the rise of the working class from misery and oppression to its rule in this first German workers' and peasant state. Thus his personal development from the son of a worker to deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic representing itself a part of the history of the German working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. The speaker ended by promising that the work and activity of Alexander Abusch will be legacy and revolutionary heritage in the fight for the preservation of peace and the further shaping of the advanced socialist society.

HONECKER GREETS JUSTICE OFFICIAL BENJAMIN

LD051122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Feb (ADN) -- It is to the credit of the work of Hilde Benjamin that the people who administer the law in the GDR today come from the ranks of the working people. As vice president of the Supreme Court and for many years minister of justice, she helped to introduce a new legal system and promote socialist justice. This is stressed in a message of greetings from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, on her 80th birthday. Hilde Benjamin is a member of the SED Central Committee and has been in charge of the history of justice chair at the GDR Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence for 14 years. The letter of greetings pay tribute to the work of Hilde Benjamin in the active political struggle as the attorney of the "Red Help" (Rote Hilfe). She gave the necessary legal aid to those who were persecuted by the bourgeoisie and reaction, the letter says. Persecution by the fascists further reinforced her conviction about the correctness and the triumph of socialism. She was awarded the "Star of International Friendship" in gold in recognition of her tireless work in the interest of the working class.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 4 FEB

LD042246 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Feb (MTI) -- At its Thursday meeting the Hungarian Council of Ministers heard and approved the report delivered by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai on the Tbilisi session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. Government entrusted the Economic Committee with the elaboration of an action plan for the execution of the resolutions of the session.

The Council of Ministers discussed the report about the work of the Executive Committee of the Budapest Council. It established that as a result of the planned economy and justified measures of the Executive Committee, as well as of the concerted actions of the society, the living conditions have improved in the recent years in the capital. The Council of Ministers approved that in the five-year plan term the principal tasks should be improvement of the housing, schooling and health situation and making the provisions of certain districts and city quarters more balanced.

The government has confirmed a resolution of the State Plan Committee which assigns priority to the development of the railway network.

TRADE OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S. SANCTIONS, TRADE

LD062338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 82

[New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar interview with Counsellor Sandor Aranyi, head of the Hungarian foreign trade representation in New York -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] What results did Hungarian-American trade produce in 1981?

[Answer] Total turnover increased by approximately 4 percent compared to the previous year. In accordance with our goals, we achieved outstandingly good results with regard to increasing our exports. Exports by three of our large enterprises increased by about 25-27 percent. Foremost among these are the deliveries of rear axles by Raba, lamp installations by United Incandescent and buses by Ikarus-Moguert.

[Question] In recent times, in the worsening international atmosphere, the United States has introduced various discriminatory measures and even sanctions against certain socialist countries. Does this affect Hungarian foreign trade?

[Answer] Hungarian foreign trade has so far not been affected by measures of this type. The restructions, which were motivated by political decisions, have so far not come into force against us. Nonetheless, we have certain worries. One such worry is that while the validity of our trade agreement is for 3 years, the principle of most-favored-nation connected with it has to be renewed each year in the legislature. Naturally, this can hinder the long-term concept of trade relations, particularly as regards long-term planning, both here and at home.

[Question] What are your relations like with American officials and stata organs? Do you facilitate the development of trade between the two countries?

[Answer] In my judgment, the relations between the trade ministries, which play a decisive part in interstate relations, are positive and forward looking. We are endeavoring jointly to find the solutions to problems which occur in our economic relations. I feel that in this respect the administration here treats us as an equal partner, with the strict observance of the existing legislation.

[Question] Can you give an example?

[Answer] The growth in deliveries by Raba was not liked by the competition in America. They accused Raba of dumping, in my opinion quite wrongly. This matter has been closed temporarily, not least as a result of a decision by the U.S. Commerce Department which suspended investigations and made their resumption dependent on the conduct of Raba and its partners. I consider that in this matter the administration was very objective in investigating the circumstances, which eventually led to this decision.

KOROM ADDRESSES PARIS RALLY FOR FRENCH CP

LD061906 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 6 Feb (MTI) -- One of the international Solidarity rallies organized on the occasion of the French Communist Party congress Friday evening -- in Bobigny near Paris -- was attended by the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party which, under the leadership of Mihaly Korom, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, participates in the French party congress. Mihaly Korom addressed the meeting and the capacity audience present received his words by standing ovation.

Mihaly Korom first conveyed the greetings of the HSWP Central Committee to the 24th congresses of the French Communist Party, then said: "We have always awaited and prepared for the congresses of the French Communist Party with great expectations. This is even more so now when our French comrades have arrived at a new stage of their struggle promising fresh and valuable experiences. In these years the French Communist Party, as a revolutionary party invested also with governmental responsibility, is putting its programme for the development of the people's power to the test of practice. This may serve with important lessons for the communist and workers' movement not only in France but also worldwide."

Mihaly Korom wished the French Communist Party to be successful in this activity, and then went on to say: "Both for you and for us, the most important things is that our peoples should live in peace and security, in a way worthy of man. In the tense international situation today -- which is getting worse because of the artificially incited cold war campaign about the so-called Polish issue -- our parties equally consider it their principal task to do everything possible for the continuation of the detente policy, the curbing of the arms race and the frustration of the irresponsible actions designed to counter such endeavors.

"Amid the current conditions of the sharpening international class struggle we hold it more important than ever before that the communist and workers' parties, aware of the responsibility for the fate of mankind they have undertaken, consider the factors influencing the trends in the international power relations as well as the causes behind the dangerous tensions, and that they take action in an internationalist spirit, both separately and collectively, in defense of the well-interpreted interests of peace and socialism," Mihaly Korom said.

"Our party condemns most definitely the adventurous attempts by the aggressive NATO circles at upsetting the current international balance of forces," the speaker continued. "We reject the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign launched on the count, [as received] human rights pretext. We view the political and economic pressure and sanction policy aimed at persuading the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to, so to speak, 'liberalize' their internal system as contradictory to the Helsinki Final Act. For what else can it be taken than overt interference with the internal affairs of the socialist countries?

"Anyway, the socialist countries are in no need of such 'encouragement' from the outside. There is no one than they knowing better the historic road they have gone, the difficulties they had to overcome in the lack of democratic traditions in creating the conditions of practising a genuine people's power and evolving the practice of socialist democracy. Facts remain facts even if being falsified day by day. It is evident that the socialist countries, though they still have plenty to do in this field, have realized even so far, stemming from the nature of their order, an incomparably superior system of democracy than any capitalist state.

"To us, Hungarian communists, the two main criteria of socialism are: the continual improvement of the living and working conditions of the strata of society, on the one hand, and the consistent development of socialist democracy, on the other hand.

"History knows no routine. Socialism, besides the fundamental common features, is a many-faceted, continuously changing reality, in which the necessarily emerging contradictions and their temporary or protractive pending bring out an intricate, in cases difficult situation from time to time. The communist parties thinking and acting in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism regard this as a concomitant of social progress. The world system of socialism is still young. It took centuries for the capitalist society to get consolidated. In our conviction socialism will not need so much time. We are confident that, learning sensibly from each other's experience, we can reckon with a swifter advancement of socialism in the period to come," Mihaly Korom concluded his speech.

TV CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES POLISH SCENE

LD081434 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Interview with Gabor Nemes, Hungarian Television correspondent in Poland who has recently returned to Budapest, by Laszlo Krasso, former Hungarian radio correspondent in Warsaw -- time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] I suggest that we leave direct politics behind now; instead of the daily events, let us discuss the experiences of someone who spent a month in Poland during the most tense period there.

[Answer] The street scene changed a great deal after the first few days. I began my Polish report series in the south, in Katowice. On 2 January Katowice was a darkened city, with a curfew, rather a lot of soldiers and tanks. The television building had a machinegun emplacement in front of it and the soldiers chased me away in a rather unfriendly manner. Two days later I found a quite different scene in Warsaw. This further improved as time went on. In fact, by the beginning of February a tourist arriving in Warsaw would hardly notice anything, apart from a few patrols and checkpoints, which would remind him that there was a state of emergency in force. This does not mean, of course, that in political life, economic life and social life the laws of the state of emergency, its circumstances, are not manifested.

[Question] Inevitably, it occurs to one that it must have been difficult for the television reporters of a foreign country to move about and carry out their work.

[Answer] At times this was so.

[Question] Did you have any papers to get you through checkpoints?

[Answer] Well, I do not want to reveal any secrets.

[Question] Come on, do reveal them.

[Answer] Actually, we had no special permits. We did, of course, have papers of accredidation, to prove that we were journalists. But anyone could see that from our gear in any case.

[Question] But not that you were correspondents from a friendly country.

[Answer] This was very important, particularly that we were from Hungary. Perhaps the best thing to be in Poland today is a Hungarian journalist. The people, the authorities, were very helpful. There were a good many occasions when it was not entirely clear whether we were entitled to make a film or not -- after all, there was a ban on filming. The fact that we were Hungarian helped a great deal.

[Question] We saw reports by you even at the time when consorship was still in force and when there was no telephone or Telex connection with abroad. How did these reports get home?

[Answer] First of all, this was completely legal in the sense that everything was seen by the censors and approved by them. Of course, getting home these otherwise censored reports often depended on luck and ingenuity. There were cases when we gave material to completely unknown people, asking them to take them to Budapest and deliver them to the television. Simply we had no other way; we went to the railway station and tried to send the material and had to talk people into taking it.

[Question] We learned from your reports that the cinemas had opened. Did this mean that there were long lines in front of the cinemas?

[Answer] No, I did not see any lines. The whole process occurred gradually. Taking the theaters as an example, the children's theaters were the first ones to open. In the cinemas as well, first they showed children's films and only later serious, political films. Polish films have not been banned from the cinemas. The cinemas are showing not only American, French, British, Japanese films and films from the socialist countries but also a number of social-critical Polish films.

[Question] Would you include Man of Iron in this cagegory?

[Answer] I think that Man of Iran is not shown any more. This is more or less understandable; those who have seen Man of Iron know that the emotional charge of this film would hardly be in line with the reality which we find in Poland today. On the other hand, Wajda is around, he is not under arrest, I myself have spoken to him. I am sure that the next step in normalization will be that the film makers and artists in general will get down to creative work.

[Question] Let us just return to the point that you made -- reports, interviews, meeting prominent people in Warsaw. Who prepared these meetings? How did you get inside these very closely guarded buildings?

[Answer] It was a fundamental rule, particularly where an institution or a factory was under military control, that one needed some sort of paper from the military. In other words, civilian permits were not worth very much. We had an escort who was of great help.

[Question] Was he a soldier?

[Answer] No, he was a civilian, an employee of the Press Office of the Foreign Ministry. Often we had to work things out as we went along. Sometimes not even the director of an institution knew what was and what was not permitted. For a journalist this is a very pleasant state of affairs; naturally, he always tries to make the most of it. We often succeeded in getting into places where, perhaps, had they kept all the regulations, we would not have been able to get in.

[Question] What did you notice as regards the sources of information? Is there not confusion in this sphere?

[Answer] No, I could not say that. The Polish administration is perhaps working better than ever before. This sounds very strange but the administrative channels have become shorter and they have become more reliable. The visible functioning of the administration, of the state apparatus, appears to have become more decisive and freer from friction. On the other hand, what has not changed -- and I regard this as a positive manifestation -- is that Poles are traditionally, I cannot find a better word, pluralists. I used this word in the sense that three Poles are all too likely to hold four different opinions. I could not say that I was given uniform answers. The social and political chaos which unquestionably can still be experienced in Poland is expressed. People do express their opinions, including their opinions against the state of emergency or the regime. I must say that they are not at all afraid. This was one of the fundamental experiences that I gained: I thought that a state of emergency, military control, would make people more cautious, reserved. Not at all. I did not experience this. The Poles are, I think, just the same as they were before.

[Question] You say that people expressed their opinions. Was this true also of the Polish functionaries, leaders with whom you met, whom you interviewed?

[Answer] I recall interviews in which various people said that there is no way of returning to the pre-1980 situation. Deputy Premier Rakowski said in this connection that there cannot be a return to the pre-1980 situation, not only because he personally and a large proportion of the politicians do not want this, but also because, as he put it, there is no one to return with. Neither the Polish working class, nor the peasantry nor the intelligentsia, nor as he said, even the Polish Army would accept it.

[Question] You spent most of your time in the capital. But you did move outside as well. How were you able to travel? Is travel between cities perfectly normal in Poland by now?

[Answer] Well, exceptionally we had a permit to travel to Gdansk. This permit enabled us to get through those three or four or perhaps five checkpoints between Warsaw and Gdansk. Albeit, on the way back we came by another route and were checked only once.

[Question] Yes, of course, it is easier to go to Gdansk than to do the return journey.

[Answer] Yes, this probably is the situation. The atmosphere is still more tense in Gdansk than in Warsaw. This is understandable. In the shipyard which I visited the people are rather disturbed. This was just before the price rises; this was the topic which interested them. However, from a political aspect as well, I must say that in Gdansk it will take a long time for some sort of consolidation of the minds and hearts to occur.

[Question] During this month you had to live and eat as well. I learned how to stand in line in Poland. Admittedly in those days one could obtain things, even if it involved standing in line. What is the situation today?

[Answer] Well, there is still queueing but as for me, I did not join a single line. I could do that because I stayed in the Grand Hotel, where I had first-class service. Naturally, this does not mean that the Poles also live like this.

[Question] How many guests were there in the hotel?

[Answer] When I arrived on 3 January, I saw very few guests. We were the guests, apart from a few reserve officers. However, when we left, the receptionist was delighted to receive our keys because our leaving freed three excellent, if not very warm, rooms, presumably for other would-be guests.

TRYBUNA LUDU SEES POSSIBILITY OF BREAD RATIONING

LD081010 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) -- "The Bread Question" is the title of a commentary by W. Bielski in TRYBUNA LUDU. The author writes:

People have every justification for concern about whether bread will disappear from the shops one day. This arises from the understanding that if 19,000 tons of grain are processed daily while only one-fifth of this amount is procured, then reserves must fall. The question "will there be bread rationing" coincides with the question "might not compulsory deliveries be introduced," which the farmers are asking. Everybody knows the authorities' intentions in this sphere: To avoid the worst. However, in order for the authorities' intentions to correspond with reality, delivery of peasants' grain to the state elevators is necessary. Otherwise, the authorities will be faced with the choice of introducing a system of bread rationing or compulsory grain deliveries. It is the farmers themselves who must answer this question first of all. The matter does not permit delay; there can be no shortage of bread in Poland.

EXCHANGE RATE OF ZLOTY TO CEMA CURRENCIES CHANGED

LD082038 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) -- The value of Polish currency in relation to socialist countries' currencies considerably decreased according to new exchange rates announced today by Narodowy Bank Polski (National Polish Bank),

This reflects a drop in the purchasing power of the Polish zloty in relation to other countries' currencies which has occurred over the past few months, and particularly the effects of the high price rise of many basic foodstuffs introduced on February 1.

The change refers to non-trade payments, i.e. mainly tourist traffic and does not influence the payments in trade between Poland and the CMEA countries. At present, a Soviet tourist receives 3,600 zloties for 100 roubles -- previously 2,316 zloties -- which means that the value of Soviet currency has increased in relation to Polish currency by 55.4 percent or that the Polish zloty lost nearly 36 percent of its value. Identical devaluation indices refer to exchange rates of the Polish zloty into Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, GDR, Romanian and Hungarian currancies. The devaluation of the Polish zloty in relation to Mongolian and Vietnamese currencies amounted to nearly 46 percent, to Korean and Alabnian ones -- 15 percent, and Cuban currency -- 27 percent.

PZPR ISSUES RETAIL PRICE REFORM DIRECTIVES

AU081341 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 82 pp 1,5

[PAP report: "The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat's Directive Concerning the Reform of Retail Prices"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat has addressed to PZPR party committees, all PZPR members and candidate members the following directives.

1. While implementing the decision of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic has begun to put into effect economic reform. The correct functioning of the reformed economic system largely depends on the application of reformed retail prices. In view of the difficult situation and the need to find a way out of the crisis, a new economic system must be introduced without further delay. In accordance with the new principles of economic functioning, enterprises have received the powers to fix prices for articles manufactured by them. Thus the level of price fixing has been decentralized and placed within the powers of individual enterprises.

It is now most important that these powers are misused, that the prices are not used to cover the costs of deficient production, low discipline and poor labor organization, wastage of raw and other materials -- of everything that should not increase production costs. What also matters is that enterprises in their calculations must keep their profits within reasonable limits. The first experiences in this field show that that due attention to price fixing problems has not been paid everywhere. Enterprises still pursue their parochial interests.

2. In view of the said facts and in order to ensure the political influence of party organizations on price fixing mechanisms, the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat obligates all party committees and basic party organizations to set up special enterprise teams:

-- To scrutinize current production costs as the fundamental factor affecting the level of prices;

-- To seek ways of reducing production costs and thus also prices;

-- To initiate organizational, technological and technical measures to reduce production costs, to increase the durability and to improve the quality of manufactured goods;

-- To constantly ensure that the prices of their own production are fixed correctly;

-- To promote at enterprises the practice of more broadly scrutinizing general costs as an element in assessing enterprise efficiency;

-- To propose enterprise representatives to public price commissions.

3. The teams should be composed of the best enterprise employees, both party members and nonparty members. Workers should make up 50 percent of the teams.

4. In the event enterprise teams find irregularities in price fixing, they should move to reduce the prices of their own products. Motions disregarded by the enterprise administration should be directed by enterprise teams to local price inspection sections for examination. Within the powers granted by the government, price inspection units will apply, whenever appropriate, financial sanctions, or will move to deprive the enterprise of powers in the sphere of price fixing.

5. The price inspection body and its local sections have been obligated to assist enterprise teams with the necessary instruction and to constantly cooperate with them.

6. Enterprise party organizations are obligated to report -- through voivodship committees and voivodship representatives of the Committee for National Defense -- to the Central Committee's economic department all irregularities noted in price fixing.

7. To assist enterprise teams, special teams, formed on the basis of social forces, are to be attached to voivodship, city, district and city commune PZPR committees.

8. Matters concerning the living conditions of collectives are to be in the focus of interest of both party echelons and party organizations at enterprises. Particular solicitude is to be accorded to those employees and their families who prove to be most affected by the changed prices. In connection with this, party echelons and organizations must inspire steps to make proper use of social funds and housing resources in order to assist employees living in particularly difficult material conditions, that is families with many children, single mothers bringing up children, disabled persons, pensioners and recipients of scholarship.

Party solicitude for the working people's daily living conditions must now be a task of particular importance for all PZPR organizations. The Central Committee Secretariat counts on the activity of party echelons and organizations in accomplishing those tasks.

WORKERS, RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON PRICE RISES

LD061834 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Interview with unidentified Polish workers and Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by reporter Gabor Nemes in the "168 Hours -- Political Magazine" program -- responses by unidentified Polish workers and Rakowski in Polish fading into Hungarian translation; date, place not given]

[Text] The price rises in Poland are a basic part of the economic reform there. Like price rises in general, this one did not evoke any enthusiasm either. It is a fact that pork will cost three or four times more than before, while the compensatory payments are a much smaller percentage. In the following report by Gabor Nemes, besides bitterly arguing Gdansk workers, you will also hear Deputy Premier Rakowski.

[Begin recording] [Nemes] Price rises are not among the most popular measures. This is particularly so in Poland. By now it is a tradition going back to more than a decade that the waves of social and economic crisis become stormy during price increases, or, rather, attempts at price increases. The economic necessity for the price increases which were introduced in Poland this week cannot be debated. Nonetheless, a considerable proportion of society regards the new system of prices and compensatory wage supplements as a serious misfortune, a very bitter and even shocking medicine. Admittedly, the state of emergency represents a political protective umbrella, so to speak, beneath which the price reforms can be carried out in relative safety. However, the mood of the people is rather depressed. Many people still place their trust in some sort of financial miracle. In Gdansk, where the workers are traditionally perhaps the most outspoken, I arrived at the docks in the middle of a fierce argument.

[First unidentified voice] One can raise prices but as to these wage supplements: It is not wage supplements that we need but wage increases which would enable us somehow to make a living. These wage supplements do not (?add up).

[Nemes] Are you dissatisfied with the compensatory payments?

[First unidentified voice] Yes I am not satisfied with the wage supplements that we are getting.

[Nemes] And what about you?

[Second unidentified voice] Yes, I am not satisfied either.

[Nemes] Why, what would you like to receive?

[First unidentified voice] Something that is just. This is not at all just.

[Nemes] And what would be just?

[First unidentified voice] Well, the price rises come to 300 percent but the compensatory payments amount to only 50 percent. How can one make a living under these circumstances?

[Nemes] Of course, this just an indication of the mood; after all, the figures mentioned by the workers are not quite right in any case. However, what is certain -- and they are accurate inperceiving this -- is that on this occasion these measures are not aimed at increasing the standard of living. Far from it. Restoring market equilibrium, eliminating the long lines which are in front of shops is only possible if the Polish consumers give up the hope of living at a standard of a year or two ago and with the prices then in effect. Now fewer and fewer sober thinking people believe in the illusion of a rapid improvement. In the (Nowak) family, the members are carefully calculating the joint effects of the price increases and the compensatory payments.

[First unidentified voice] Well, sir, you know, it will be difficult. It is certain that we will have to stay within the limits of our incomes but at present we cannot say what we will have to forego in order to maintain our present standard of living.

[Second unidentified voice] In my opinion, we will not be able to preserve our standard of living.

[Nemes] In your opinion, are these price increases necessary? Is it really unavoidable?

[Second unidentified voice] Well, the present prices are unrealistic, so some sort of price increase must occur. However, the compensatory wages supplements should be higher. In this new situation I will have to save for a whole year in order to buy a refrigerator.

[Nemes] What do you think, will the price reform and the economic reform in general lead to an improvement in the situation? Are you optimistic?

[Second unidentified voice] I am an eternal optimist and I think the situation will improve, although it will not be easy, that much is certain. We will see.

[Nemes] This outlook, the attitude of "We Will See" is rather widespread in Poland today. The government is at any rate trying to avoid the danger factors of the earlier price rises and is frank in its analysis of the situation. This is how Deputy Premier Rakowski sees the factors which are present:

[Rakowski] First of all, society has been aware for a considerable period of time, for several months, of the inevitability of price rises, the changes in prices. Second, now when we reach into the pocket of every citizen, we do not claim that this is a good deed, that the citizen gains on this. On the contrary, we state quite frankly that this is a necessary step, necessary for curing the Polish economy and also fundamental for making the life of every citizen healthier. However, a price must be paid for this, namely, a temporary drop in the standard of living. Further, the entire system of compensatory payments is now really a system, thus we support the lower paid groups with wage supplements.

One might ask the question at this point: If a price rise like this succeeds, if it does not cause a shock, can we be optimistic? I think only to a very moderate extent. After all, national income dropped by 15 percent last year. Thus we cannot expect rapid changes in the wake of the introduction of the new prices in the sense of there being a sudden profusion of goods. However, we can be optimistic in the sense that this present price increase is the starting point, and by the end of the year supplies could improve considerably. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS VOIVODA, MAYOR CONFERENCE

Session Meets 8 Feb

LD081134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, is chairing the conference of voivodas, town mayors from cities of voivodship status and plenipotentiary commissars of the National Defense Committee, which has opened in Warsaw.

The objective of the conference is an assessment of the socio-economic and political situation in the country and the adoption of targets for the forthcoming period.

The first deputy of the minister of internal affairs, Boguslaw Stachura, presented the current political situation. He stated among other things, that no disturbances of law and public order have been reported in the country. The events which occurred in Gdansk on 30 January were provoked by diversionary Western centers and their domestic supporters.

Work in industry is progressing normally, but its rhythm is being disrupted by the shortage of raw and other materials and power problems. Crime has dropped by nearly 60 percent. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, Vice Minister Stachura Stressed, is embarking on actions to combat irregularities in the economy and abuses, speculation and squandering of public property. It is engaged in a struggle against manifestations of political crime.

Under the next item on the agenda problems connected with the supply of food and industrial goods for the population were dealt by the ministers of domestic trade and services, Szenon Komender.

Komender, Wojtecki Report

LD091008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A conference of voivodas, mayors of voivodship towns and national defense committee plenipotentiary commissars, took place yesterday under the chairmanship of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and of the Council of Ministers.

Ludwik Ochocki, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission outlined the tasks of our economy this year. He said, among other things, that in the current economic situation it is essential to curtail investments and to continue only with the most urgent and most advanced construction projects. It is planned to build 200,000 new apartments this year. That is why voivodas should seek out all available premises on their territory.

Zenon Komender, minister of domestic trade and services, outlined the prospects for supplying the market with foodstuffs and industrial goods. There will be less butter in the first quarter year and that is why rationing norms will have to be supplemented by other fats. The minister also said new principles governing the work of the trade sector and service centers on work-free days are being drafted.

Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and foodstuffs industry, outlined the problems of his ministry. He said, among other things, that fulfillment of the plan for plant production depends to a considerable extent on improving the utilization of land. That is why it is planned to carry out, in the spring, control checks on how arable land is being used. The new prices for land from the state land fund, to be made public in the nearest future, should also facilitate an improvement in land management.

More on Report

LD081454 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of Military Council of National Salvation and of the Council of Ministers, is chairing a conference of voivodas, town mayors from cities of voivodship level, and plenipotentiary commissars of the National Defense committee, which is discussing the country's socioeconomic and political situation and to set tasks for the coming period.

Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Zenon Komender presented a prognosis for the supply of food and standard industrial items to the market. He said the market situation will continue to be very difficult. In the first quarter year supplies of meat and meat products will amount to 388,000 tons, which is sufficient only to cover the present coupon norms. However, there should be increased supplies of milk and cottage cheese. The minister drew attention to irregularities in determining prices by certain producers. Local organs of the state administration should participate actively in the shaping of price control. Price abuses are being combatted by traders: In the most drastic cases they are refusing to conclude contracts for the purchase of goods at exhorbitant prices.

Ludwik Ochocki, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, presented the proposals resulting from the implementation of economic tasks over the past year, paying particular attention to the local economy. The speaker stressed that the main causes of the enormous 13 percent fall in the national income last year were deterioration of raw materials and fuel supplies and disorganization of the economy caused by continual strikes and by the fanning of sociopolitical tension in the country. The economic difficulties were considerably deepened by the 26 percent growth in the wages fund, which was clearly not connected with work productivity.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki spoke about preparations for spring farm work and about the situation as regards procurement of farm produce. He underlined that the most urgent tasks in the nearest future include: proper and full development of arable land, rational exploitation of seeds, fertilizers and plant protection preparations, as well as punctual completion of agricultural machine repairs.

As for the procurement of farm produce, it is imperative to embark on further consistent undertakings designed above all to activate the procurement of grain. Also the number of contracts concluded so far is unsatisfactory. Thus, it is imperative to promote still more widely the new principles for signing contracts which have been tied to the supply of means of production.

Socioeconomic Tasks Defined

LD082108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A conference of voivodas, voivodship municipality mayors and plenipotentiary commissars of the National Defense Committee presided over by Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, opened in Warsaw today.

The discussion revolves around the tasks of local administration at the present stage. The participants in the discussion are emphasizing that the direction of decentralization of authority, as well as steps leading to its strengthening and granting of a broad, self-governing character, are meeting with approval. However, a clear and distinct definition of division of responsibility and an answer to the question concerning which local matters fall under the jurisdiction of the voivoda, the head and the party secretary are necessary.

The growing powers of voivodas, for example, make it incumbent upon them to make decisions about resolving many complaints and shortcomings with their own resources. Concerning a complex of agricultural, industrial and apartment construction issues. An urgent need to undertake initiatives, and not to seek guidance from above, is being born.

Today, according to the discussion participants, it is necessary to take responsibility for more energetic actions which improve the states of livestock raising, grain purchasing and supply of technical services in parishes. One should also ensure an improvement of the system of rationing of goods, especially in the villages.

The lowest rung of the local authority, the parish, through which the citizen assesses the authorities' activities on a daily basis, does not always function correctly everywhere. Organizational as well as personnel changes are necessary there.

Talking about these matters, the voivodas and the military commissars gave examples of concrete undertakings undertaken in their own areas, which show that they have understood correctly the role which can and should be played by local administration in overcoming the current difficulties.

Jaruzelski Address

LD082342 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2055 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] As we have already informed, the most important event today was the conference of voivodas, mayors and military commissars chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Its aim was to assess the country's socioeconomic and political situation and to adopt tasks for the forthcoming period. Information was presented about the political and economic situation, supplies for the population, preparations for the spring agricultural tasks, and the situation in the procurement of agricultural produce. The conference was summed-up by Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation.

Editor Withold (Stefanowicz) listened to the conference:

[Begin recording] In the discussion, which lasted several hours, it was underlined that the recently initiated undertakings, which aim at the decentralization of authority and steps toward strengthening it, are meeting with society's increasing approval. However, there must be a clear and distinct definition of the division of responsibility and guidance concerning which matters are the responsibility of the voivoda, the head, and the party echelons. There is a need for further decentralization, democratization and, through this, a broadening of initiatives by local organs of the state administration.

Concerning agriculture it was pointed out that last year's results can be regarded as positive. However, this is not mirrored by effects achieved in the procurement of agricultural produce, and especially in the procurement of grain crops. It was said that the lack of fodder and the incomplete fulfillment of coal allocations for farmers, as well as other means of production, have a bearing on this. This does not fully explain, however, the unsatisfactory results in the procurement of grain.

During a discussion on administrative matters it was underlined that in many parishes there is a necessity for organizational as well as personnel changes.

At the end of the conference Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor. He underlined, among other things, that the rigors of martial law should be utilized by the party and all leadership elements to stabilize sociopolitical life and for the recovery of a normal rhythm of work by the economy. The supply of raw and finished materials for industry has seriously deteriorated. There are many reasons for this state of affairs; lately it has been aggravated by economic restrictions undertaken against Poland by the United States and some other Western countries.

Speaking of these matters, Gen Jaruzelski said that Poland has found itself in the orbit of a great politico-economic confrontation and that we are bearing the costs of this confrontation. The United States is trying to weaken the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. It is striving for a change in the system of forces; it reckons that the economic restrictions, which weaken our economy and thereby the conditions of life for the population, will create social dissatisfaction which will lead to a sharp internal conflict, as was expected before 13 December. It is imperative that this should be wholeheartedly prevented by economic, political and moral means so as to pass through the crisis and come out intact, Gen Jaruzelski said.

This is a difficult but realistic task. In the sphere of economy it is necessary to be conscious of the growing difficulties. These difficulties should be neutralized and defeated; equilibrium should be regained. We count on the further help of the socialist countries, that it will help us to strengthen certain sections of the economy. We are counting on deliveries of raw and finished materials and also on the possibility of employing our citizens in construction in the socialist countries. We are also counting on a positive approach of those Third World countries which are sympathetic to us and those capitalist states which did not comply with the economic blockade of Poland.

The premier devoted much attention to describing the factors and mechanisms whose application can and should enliven the economy. A decisive and direct so-called reprofiling [przeprofilo-wanie] of production in enterprises which cannot realize their appropriate specialization owing to lack of necessary materials is inevitable. We are still doing this too sluggishly, and not sufficiently radically. There must also be more decisiveness in substitute use of our raw materials and also material waste. There is a need for a broader saving of raw materials and electricity on a daily basis. This must be done emphatically and productively, Gen Jaruzelski stressed. We must constantly improve the quality of the produced goods. This is a great stage for performance for engineering and technical personnel in work enterprises and in research and scientific centers.

We must also remember that today the basic condition is to utilize all reserves. We will not be able to sit it out. The sooner everybody understands this the better for our country. The extraction of coal and other raw materials has a basic meaning for our economy, the Military Council of National Salvation chairman stressed. The second area on which we must concentrate all our efforts is agriculture. Every bit of land must be utilized to the best advantage. This concerns private as well as socialized farms and is connected with a need for a decisive improvement of activity of all services working for village needs, for agricultural production and for farmers.

A high social assessment should still be given to the construction of accomodation. This means a search for various solutions which would bring about at least a partial mitigation of the great shortages expected in this area. Fulfillment of these and many other tasks, according to our abilities, rests in the hands of people who direct the economy. We want every state and economic activist to be a good manager. Every voivoda and head is a commander of an area in which he acts; he is answerable to the state and the nation for fulfilling his tasks.

Gen Jaruzelski devoted much attnetion to the problems of functioning of local administration. He spoke of the need to combat the bad, bureaucratic style of functioning, the necessity to break instances of clique-forming, connections and personal arrangements, which in the past have created a bad opinion concerning the socialist state.

The important thing is to create a permanent system of management that would be based on a thorough and objective assessment of the situation, on sensible decisions and a careful control of their implementation. We want to strengthen the position of the administration, Gen Jaruzelski stressed. If we talk about the administration in severe terms it is only to improve the way it is functioning and so that people who remain in it may enjoy prestige and admiration. It is important for employees of the administration to set a personal example; for them to show a sympathetic attitude towards people, to be modest, civilized, and objective in taking decisions. A matter of great significance is to treat contacts with the community in a serious manner and to involve people in every form of social work. A valuable contribution of active participation by citizens in social life is made by civic committees for national salvation, which must become a wide-spread and authentic social movement.

The premier also drew attention to the need to uncompromisingly combat crime, and violation of public order. He spoke about the need for the authorities to regain confidence. This can be attained through a consistent implementation of programs aimed at extricating the country from the current difficulties, and these programs must be adapted to concrete local conditions. A broad range of political, administrative, economic, military and defense forces creates a rich composition of local authorities, Gen Jaruzelski said in conclusion.

We have struggled through great tests, dramatic upheavals. In spite of this our socialist people's state is regaining its stability and strength. But we are at the outset of this path. The aim which we are striving to achieve is clear. We must devote all our energy to carry it into effect in order to regain the equilibrium of the country, its proper place in the socialist community, in the country [as heard] and in the world. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TASK ASSIGNMENTS REPORTED

Deputy Premiers Suprevise

LD081222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] PAP has published the decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the individual tasks which emerged from the speech by Wojiech Jaruzelski to the Sejm. The most urgent tasks were decided on, and the manner and date of their implementation and responsibility for carrying them out were determined.

Before February is over, the ministers of metallurgy and machine industry and of chemical and light industries will submit proposals to the government for further actions in order to effectively reorient industrial production to agriculture. These matters will be supervised by Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak.

The appropriate ministers were placed under the obligation to work out principles before the end of this month for shaping income parity between the town and countryside. The work will be coordinated by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski and Zbigniew Madej.

The minister of mining, with the cooperation of other ministries, in February will work out and submit an assessment of fulfilling obligations to miners and mining. This will be supervised by Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak.

The appropriate ministers will work out a comprehensive program of housing construction up to 1990. This will be supervized by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski.

In March uniform principles for determining rent will also be submitted.

The appropriate ministers were instructed to prepare proposals in March related to strengthening law-abidingness in the functioning of state organs. The minister of justice was placed under the obligation to present a draft law in March on the prevention and combating of demoralization and juvenile delinquency, and a bill on combating social parasitism. The coordination of the work on both drafts was entrusted to Deputy Premiers Jerzy Ozdowski and Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

Building Industry Redefined

LD081958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers has recently passed decisions which create better conditions for local production of building materials. Production of this kind, based on local raw and other materials, byproducts and waste materials can be undertaken by state and cooperative establishments, craftsmen, as well as other people, according to principles defined for small-scale manufacturing industry.

State and cooperative enterprises are to also increase this kind of production in accordance with the principles governing development of the production of commodities of secondary importance for the market. Voivodas are, by 31 March, to draw up a list of enterprises, establishments which are not in operation and premises suitable for production purposes which are not in use in state enterprises.

Subsequently, after reaching agreements with relevant ministers, decisions will be taken regarding the transfer of these for use by small-scale manufacturing establishments so that production of building materials may begin. The minister of construction and building materials industry has been instructed to define in detail, by 31 March, the scope and principles for providing technological assistance to establishments which are either engaged in, or commencing production of building materials.

WARSAW MILITARY COMMISSAR DISCUSSES ROLE

LD082112 Warsaw PAP in English 2006 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) -- Division General Dr Wladyslaw Mroz, military commissary for Warsaw, granted an interview to a PAP reporter in which he acknowledged that "too often, instead of acting just as a source of additional energy, the military commissaries and their staff are in some cases compelled to interfere with the powers of administrative bodies in order to unleash social initiative and civic action aimed at overcoming the crisis."

The general said that to-date he and his subordinates had carried out major inspections in (?Warsaw's) big industrial plants and municipal service enterprises. Findings of the inspections were analysed and those concerned were presented with conclusions to be implemented immediately, and including personnel changes.

Summing up his remarks, General Mroz stated that effects of inspections must be achieved not by using the argument of force but by the force of arguments used.

MILITARY, CIVIL COURT SENTENCES REPORTED

Kowalczyk, Others Sentenced

LD091116 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- Zolnierz Wolnosci published a communique of the chief military prosecutor office which says in particular:

In the past week military prosecutor offices all over the country instituted 48 new extraordinary proceedings against 87 civilians who had been arrested. Prosecutions were submitted to the military courts against 25 people. In that same period the military courts sentenced 57 citizens for crimes committed during martial law who had been handed over to the military legal authorities.

In particular, the navy court sentenced Ewa Kubasiewicz to 10 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of civic rights, and Jerzy Kowalczyk to 9 years' imprisonment and 5 years' deprivation of civil rights, for organizing and leading a strike of part of the collective of the higher maritime education establishment in Gdynia and for the subsequent compilation and distribution of pamphlets containing false information likely to incite public unrest or disturbances. In addition, the above court sentenced seven other people charged with the same offenses to between 9 and 3 years' imprisonment for the compilation and distribution of pamphlets.

The Silesian Military District Court sentenced Jacek Kikot, an employee of the Beirut metallurgical combine in Czestochowa to 3 years' imprisonment and to 1 years' deprivation of civic rights for not curtailing his trade union activities, for distributing false information and for organizing meetings of employees at which he incited them to strike.

The Warsaw Military District Court sentenced three people to 3 and one-half years' imprisonment and one person to 3 years' imprisonment and all of them to 2 years' deprivation of civic rights for refusing to comply with official instructions from their employer as employees of the militarized transport enterprise in Krakow and for organizing strikes and leading protest actions.

Former Deputy Voivoda Fined

LD081414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The trial of the former deputy voivoda of Slupsk Stanislaw Lewandowski, accused of embezzling Z68,673 from Slupsk municipality in 1976-77, has ended at the regional court in Slupsk. The court sentenced Lewandowski to 2 years' deprivation of liberty, suspended for 5 years, and imposed a fine of Z100,000. He was also required to reimburse the sum mentioned in the accusation.

WIEJACZ REFUSES TO DISCUSS MARTIAL LAW AT CSCE

LD080938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Tomorrow the Madrid meeting of participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will be renewed. The Polish delegation is already in the capital of Spain, and it is headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz. After arriving in Madrid, Jozef Wiejacz said our delegation is there with the intention of making a constructive contribution to the work of the meeting and therby contributing to its speediest possible ending in positive results. Referring to the intention, urged by the United States and other NATO countries, of exerting pressure on Poland, the head of the Polish delegation said we note with alarm and indignation the announcements that our internal affairs will be brought to the forum of the Madrid meeting.

This is contrary to the principle of noninterference contained in the Helsinki Final Act. We resolutely oppose all attempts of this kind. The Polish delegation is taking part in the meeting not to discuss the internal affairs of other states or the internal affairs of Poland, but to discuss matters which will promote security and cooperation in Europe, Deputy Minister Jozef Wiejacz stressed.

U.S. Criticized

LD090936 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 9 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Feb (PAP) -- Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz told the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today that the United States and its allies-under-pressure are going to "violate the principle of non-interference in the in the internal affairs which is one of the principles enshrined in the CSCE Final Act.

"The United States is going to exploit the Madrid forum to dictate its terms to Poland and to impose on Poland ways of solving the Polish internal problems.

"Such an attitude, if confirmed in Madrid, augurs nothing good. It may imperil the accomplishments of the Madrid meeting and to bring the whole CSCE process in question.

"We firmly reject the standpoint which the United States and some of its allies are preparing for Madrid, we shall oppose any attempts to make the internal Polish affairs the subject of discussion at Madrid. We shall treat such attempts as meddling in our internal affairs. Poland and her proven allies will not permit any attempts to put Poland before any tribunal.

"The Polish delegation is going to Madrid not to discuss the internal affairs of other states, or the internal Polish affairs, but to discuss ways and means serving to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe.

"We are authentically and genuinely interested in the success of the Madrid meeting.

"The introduction of martial law has not changed the Polish foreign policy. It poses no threat to anybody. On the contrary, it has averted the threat of dismantling the Polish state which would have serious consequences for stability in Europe," said Vice-Minister Wiejacz.

CLASSES RESUME AT TWO LARGE UNIVERSITIES

Warsaw University

LD081530 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) -- After a two-month break, classes for more than 12,000 day-time students resumed today at Warsaw University and for about 2,500 students at the university's Bialystok branch.

At the start of classes meetings were organised with deans of the individual faculties and during special sessions lecturers explained to students the principles underlying the functioning of the university under martial law. Students were also acquainted with binding regulations for the course of study.

Professor Janusz Zakrzewski, prorector at Warsaw University, informed a PAP reporter that studies at the university were resuming under unchanged authorities.

POZNAN UNIVERSITY

LD081354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Interview by correspondent (Rafal Wegierkiewicz) with university Rector Zbigniew Radwanski on 8 February in Poznan -- recorded]

[Text] [Wegierkiewicz] Today, following a break of several weeks, lectures and lessons began at the largest Poznan educational establishment; the Adam Michiewicz University. Since 1 February, the position of rector here has been held by Dr Zbigniew Radwanski.

[Radwanski] At Poznan University the situation shaped up in a particularly complicated way, one might say. This is connected with the fact that Professor Ziolkowski was recalled from the post of rector, and professor (?Maciejewski) from the post of deputy rector. These facts placed our university in a dramatic situation, and the danger emerged that if university authorities were not appointed, the university would not begin functioning at all. Acting for the good of the university, I made what for me was a dramatic decision, and took on this function, believing that this was the only way to bring about the opening of the university and make it possible for students and academic workers to carry out their normal functions (?and intentions).

[Question] How will the dialogue between the students and academic cadre be conducted?

[Answer] I am relying very heavily on the deans and vice-deans, who, after long hesitation, decided to take up functions which they renounced initially. I think that through these persons, who were elected last year by the university community, we will get through to the consciousness of the students, and convince them that it is in their interests and those of the university for the hard requirements of martial law to be observed, since orderly, decent, organic work -- of which as an inhabitant of Wielkopolska I am a great advocate -- will make it possible to integrate the university community and lead the university out of the difficult (?turning) in which it found itself.

PZPR LEADERS ATTEND LOCAL PARTY MEETINGS

Kubiak at Krakow Meeting

AU081345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Report on speech by Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 30 January meeting of the Krakow PZPR Committee in Krakow]

[Text] Speaking during the discussions, Hieronim Kubiak referred to two statements contained in General Jaruzelski's expose: First, the party must be the same party, but not in the same way that it was; and second, just as there can be no return to the state of affairs before August, there also can be no return to the pre-December anarchy. The party will be the same -- that means that it will be characterized by the same way of looking at people, objects and ideas from the perspective of the workers class, its troubles and dreams. It will be the same because it profits from such rich, age-old traditions of the Polish and international workers movement. But it will be different in its forms of action, in relations between party cells and the basic party organizations. It will be free of people who have confused the state money box with their own private money box; it will be free of those who took democracy in the party to mean reshaping it into a federation of basic organizations, without heeding the principles of centralism without which the party cannot exist. We must attract nonparty people to the party program, find the appropriate political arguments for this purpose and gain acceptance and trust.

General Jaruzelski's speech was proof that the settlements made at the ninth congress are still binding, H. Kubiak said. However, the conditions have now arisen to carry them out fully. Nevertheless, this demands from all working people, party members, scientists, students and builders genuine, emotional commitment and faith in the rightness of good work.

Messner at Katowice Steelworks

LD082202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Building confidence in the party and its members constituted the main topic under discussion at today's party aktiv meeting at the Ferrum steelworks in Katowice.

Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, took part in it. The discussion revolved around the credibility of attitudes, authenticity and efficiency of party activities in every community. Searching for such forms of work, Ferrum's party organization pays much attention to its workers' working and living conditions. Two works' commissions for social welfare and housing have been set up to resolve these matters. Similar sectional commissions are being set up.

Referring to the topic of the meeting, aspects of the discussion and replying to questions, Zbigniew Messner expressed the view that party committees should become open to all [word indistinct] party so that anyone may come to them and resolve matters of concern to him.

MOKRZYSZCZAK COMMENTS ON PZPR UNITY, ACTIVITY

LD081120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 8 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] "The Unity and Activeness and PZPR Members -- the Main Directions of its Strength: Together With the Working People", these are the headlines of an interview by a PAP journalist with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in today's editions of TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Among other things, the interview deals with certain aspects of the party's functioning in the present circumstances. It comments on the importance of consolidating the ranks of the PZPR. It assesses the practical role of the party echelons and organizations in the normalization of life in the country. Finally it refers to the preparations for the seventh Central Committee plenum. There, the Central Committee will discuss ideological and political problems of party unity and the creation of premises for social confidence in its policy.

In his interview, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak underlined the importance of party consolidation against the background of the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism.

"Without it," he contended, "it is difficult to talk about the restoring the full effectiveness of party activities and thus about overcoming the crisis more quickly. The program of the ninth extraordinary party congress, constantly supplemented by directions and actions emerging from current political situation, constitute the most important platform for the consolidation of the party and thus for the increase of its influence on the whole community."

"The main yardstick of the party strength," Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak says in the interview, "is the unity and activeness of its ranks. Today we must expect members to move swiftly forward. The present situation gives no time for waiting, for passiveness".

The candidate member of the Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary also draws attention to the need for talks with those workers who handed in their party cards after August 1980.

"There are among them," he went on "many valuable people, worthy to return to the party ranks."

GLOS ROBOTNICZY VIEWS TASKS IN PZPR 'REBIRTH'

PM081529 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Mieczyslaw Krajewski and Henryk Zawira article: "There Is Only One Path to a Reborn PZPR"]

[Exceprts] Martial law found a disarmed party, unable to take any united action and frustrated. The majority of party organizations had lost the ability to influence moods in enterprises and in their own circles. A considerable number of party organizations were unable to demonstrate their usefulness through practical activities.

The party was weighed down with serious mistakes and subjected to constant, intentional and well thought-out pressure on the part of both internal and external antisocialist forces. It was subjected to raging propaganda which repudiated everything that had hitherto been done in Poland. As a result of this propaganda, a considerable section of the community gradually lost any hopes connected with the party, which was forced to adopt a defensive attitude and hardly even tried to defend itself. Polemics with political opponents were unconvincing, insipid and, as it were, vague. And even though we were right, the party lost on a massive scale its ability to fight in support of its ideals.

Gradual stabilization -- the result of martial law -- has created an opportunity for the PZPR to renew itself and reestablish its links with the working class and the community. An opportunity has arisen to purge its ranks of waverers who lack ideals or ideological aliens. An opportunity has arisen for the party's renewal on a Marxist-Leninist basis. For an espousal by the party of the cause of justice and social equality, for setting high ideological, moral and political requirements for its members and for gathering within the PZPR modest and righteous people completely devoted to the interests of the working class, the nation and the country and intransigent in the fight for a socialist Poland. Taking advantage of these opportunities would be tantamount to restoring to the party -- as the leading force in the community and the paramount force of the Polish state according to the Constitution -- its ability to perform its statutory tasks.

This will require prolonged and complicated work but the rebuilding of the party and the restoration of its ability to fulfill its historical and programmatic-constitutional tasks represents the main, determining factor which will ensure the success of a socialist renewal.

This great, strategic objective cannot be easily achieved. The task of overcoming the barrier of mistrust and prejudice is bound to be a complex process but its fulfillment will represent a guarantee that neither the mistakes made before August 1980 nor the mistakes made prior to December 1981 will recur.

It is now possible to state, on the basis of observation of party activities during the martial law period, that the main obstacles on the path toward the rebuilding and restoration of the party include the lack of any clear criteria for the assessment and self-assessment of the activities and attitudes of party members and candidates members. It is a question of verifying the ability of every party member, group, section and primary organization and echelon to perform their statutory duties. And this can be achieved only through developing various forms of work which will increase the efficiency and operational effectiveness of the activities of the party as a whole.

Numerous discussions and analyses of the attitudes of the party rank and file, as well as the atmosphere prevailing at meetings and the methods used by party activities and organizations in their activities seem to indicate that the following problems represent the main causes of disputes relationg to practical action which will determine the nature of the party in the future:

The activities of the party as a social force;

Its activities as a political force;

Work in support of the economic reform;

Efforts in support of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON].

In order to be able to show that its existence is necessary, the party -- as well as its primary and section organizations, its groups and its echelons -- should be familiar with the social and vocational situation which in fact prevails in the circles in which they are active. They should have a realistic and well founded view of the relative importance of the matters under consideration and seek to determine what activities in respect of what social groups should be undertaken immediately and what could be undertaken later.

No bureaucratic method of collecting information about people's requirements and documenting them can be equal to such tasks. The methods used in the past for taking note of people's problems and transmitting the relevant information up the hierarchical ladder as the main or even the only way to deal with people's affairs have led to a situation where the party continues to wait for instructions from above and does not feel responsible for its own sphere of activites.

It has generally been realized that it is necessary to engage in activities in WRON's support but it is rather generally expected that the armed forces will put things to rights on our behalf. What is mainly lacking is the realization that if you want to put things rights in Poland you must be willing to engage in ositive activities and that it is necessary to purge our life of all kinds of cliques, coteries or even downright gangs which have been prevailing in various spheres of our economic life.

The armed forces' activities aimed at doing away with these pathological phenomena in our life have usually been undertaken as a result of signals received from outside the party. As a result, too many party members, activists and even leaders have remained involved in ineffectively operating systems. This has hindered the identification of cliques and coteries and consequently the liquidation of the various pressure groups which have been violating the principles of social justice.

This is why it is indispensable to stimulate the activities of all the party rank and file in support of the WRON program and aimed at eliminating many negative phenomena from our life. If we wish to ensure progress along the path toward the renewal and restoration of our model of democracy and self-management, we must realize that the participation of the party, its members and its organizations in the purge of any distortions from our life is indispensable. The fight against speculation, lazy people and people who live at the expense of us all must become an important criterion of the assessment of the attitude of every party member and organization.

A discussion concerning the formulation of a program for work among the younger generation has been taking place in the Lodz party organization. It is a question not only of the Lodz committee's program but also of the work programs of all party cells and organizations. Work among young people is an important factor in the fight for the prospects of socialism in Poland. The realization of this must be an additional criterion of any assessment of party members and all party cells.

Our party -- a reborn PZPR -- is aware of the fact that similar processes have been taking place in both the ZSL and the SD as well as in patriotic Polish Catholic circles and other prosocialist groups in the community which have been developing alongside our party. Together with the movement of the citizens' committees for national salvation, they have formed a basis for the process of national accord. It will undoubtedly be a process of true accord and adjustment of attitudes. It will be a genuine process and not an illusory hope for a game in the style of a "grand coalition." It will be a prolonged process.

Such a national accord will be a result of an overcoming of differences and of the creation of a constructive program and not of inflated statements unsupported by facts. A national accord must be based on an alliance of forces which wish to jointly and loyally build the future of socialist Poland and to create the process of national unity through their own, genuine efforts, work and activities. National accord in itself is not the objective. It is merely the most effective way to ensure Poland's prosperity.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES RURAL SOLIDARITY

LD051150 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 5 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- "The private farmers Solidarnosc did not grow in the countryside, nor out of the peasants' needs, but was imported there" by urban "counterrevolutionary forces grouped in KOR [Workers Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarnosc which realized that without rural support they would not dismantle the socialist state," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The army daily's Konrad Bajan said that to manipulate the farmers' moods with slogans of "freedom", the counterrevolutionaries "set in operation a whole propaganda machine which spoke of the Polish agriculture being ridden by crisis, of alleged hunger and biological annihilation of the nation."

Solidarnosc propagandists mendaciously pinned the blame for food shortages on state farms and farm cooperatives, the daily wrote, but "failed to inform society that the socialized sector delivers over 40 per cent of marketable meat...although it works [word indistinct] 24 per cent of arable land."

The daily said that a majority of the peasants firmly rebuffed Solidarnosc propaganda because they knew that "the peasants have benefited the most from people's power in Poland", and only a handful of peasants who had got unjustly overwealthy through false policy concepts in the past took the side of the political opposition.

"The PUWP policy sets out to develop production by all farms, whatever their acreage and capacity. A correct farm policy must favour all farmers and support the needy," wrote the daily, adding that despite the past farm policy errors, the Polish village has become "more resourceful and modern, with the most glaring town-village differences fading out."

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK ADDRESSES FRENCH RALLY

LD052130 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (PAP) -- Poland and our party are living through a difficult moment in their history. A number of objective reasons and conditions, intensified by subjective errors in directing the party and the state, have led to a deep socio-political crisis, Poland's foreign minister, member of the PUWP Political Bureau and CC secretary, said at a French Communist Party rally in Amiens today. Mr Czyrek went to France to attend the French party's current congress.

Our party has frankly and honestly disclosed all its errors and weaknesses, and has just [word indistinct] accounts with those responsible, he added.

We have undertaken to build a wide front of national accord, unfortunately all our efforts were sabotaged, and the hand we had extended had to hang in the air. Our opponents replied with spreading anarchy in social and economic life, they put [words indistinct] bets on confrontation. In this they received support from the forces of international reaction which always and everywhere backs anti-progressive, anti-socialist and anti-communist action.

In order to preserve the supreme values of internal peace and socialism, and the basic interests of European peace and security, it became necessary to use emergency measures and to introduce martial law. We have done it with pain in our hearts, but with the conviction that this was a lesser evil than the dangers which could threaten Poland and even the situation in Europe if it had not been introduced.

We want this emergency state to last as short as possible, and we would like it to play the role of an effective shield for overcoming the crisis in the our country.

Our aims in this matter have been recently presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski. It is a programme which meets the expectations and desires of the nation.

Be assured that our party will do everything in its power to implement this programme, in order for socialist Poland to significantly contribute to the consolidation of the socialist community of nations, and the strengthening of international peace and cooperation.

A great role is to be played by understanding and support for our struggle from communist and workers' parties. Therefore we are grateful to your party for the understanding and support which found expression in the letter of Secretary General Georges Marchais to General Jaruzelski. We were deeply moved by the heartfelt words of sympathy and friendship addressed to our party by the delegates to your congress.

Opponents of socialism are aiming at exploiting the situation in Poland not only in attempts to exert pressure on our country, interfere in our internal affairs using political and economic restrictions, but also to further exacerbate the already complex international situation. They initiate campaigns of hate on a hitherto unknown scale. They aim at pushing the world into a state of cold war. They are initiating a mad arms race, they are propagating the idea of the possibility of a limited nuclear conflict in Europe and they are developing appropriate nuclear missile weapons for this end. They are questioning the peaceful order which has existed in Europe ever since the war.

The Soviet Union and socialist countries, the peaceloving and realistically-minded forces all over the world are responding to these threats through increased activeness in the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, for a return to beneficial international cooperation. In the [words indistinct] special position is to be played by those countries which would form the foreground of an atomic confrontation in Europe.

Meets Marchais, Returns

LD072230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who led the PZPR delegation to the 24th PCF Congress, met the PCF general secretary, Georges Marchais. The two discussed the main issues which were the subject of an exchange of letters between Georges Marchais and Wojciech Jaruzelski. The leader of French communists emphasized the friendship uniting the two parties and the support for the Polish nation showed by the congress. The uniformity of views of the two parties was noted. At the conclusion of the meeting the PCF general secretary of the conveyed greetings to the PZPR and to its first secretary, Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jozef Czyrek returned home this evening.

MUTUAL TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

LD061844 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP) -- A protocol on 1982 mutual trade deliveries and payments between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed on 6 February in Warsaw. The protocol envisages a trade turnover to the value of R617 million, which is 6 percent higher than the target envisaged in last year's protocol. The mutual trade exchange will mainly concern machinery, means of transportation, spare parts, and cooperation equipment and subunits needed by the national economies of both countries.

Hungary will supply Poland with a significant quantity of "Ikarus" buses, medical equipment, equipment for the pharmaceutical industry, electrical components, and products for the automotive industry. Poland will export calculating equipment, aircraft of various types, including aircraft for use in agriculture, machinery for the ore mining industry, and automotive transportation means.

Of great significance to Poland are the increases envisaged in the protocol for the supply of Hungarian consumer goods, primarily medicines, sanitary articles, shoes, furniture, haberdashery, cosmetics, and agricultural products such as wine, fruit, vegetables, and fruit and vegetable preserves. Poland will supply Hungary with electrical household appliances, medicines, ready-made clothing, and recreation goods.

It is also envisaged to continue mutual deliveries of a wide range of various commodities by the Ministries of Domestic Trade and Cooperative Organizations. A specified amount of Hungarian consumer goods will be received by Poland in the near future.

Important in the trade exchange will be mutual deliveries of certain kinds of raw and other industrial materials. Hungary will deliver aluminum, alumina, bauxites, products derived the refining of oil, tires, and number of chemicals, while Poland will supply Hungary with coal, coke and sulphur.

The protocol is a reflection of the development of links in the area of specialization and cooperation between the two countries and of the accompanying growth in deliveries. It must be noted that the mutual exchange in the area of specialization and cooperation will cover one third of all mutual deliveries.

The protocol was signed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Janos Vas, deputy ministers of internal trade for Poland and Hungary respectively. Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, and Jozsef Garamvoelgyi, Hungary's ambassador to Warsaw, were present at the signing ceremony.

DETAILS FROM PUBLIC OPINION POLL CITED

LD081604 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The public opinion research center of the Polish radio and television has just published the results of an opinion poll it organized on the 16th and 17th of January concerning the scope of public acceptance of the state of marial law in Poland. Due to the present limited system of communications in Poland the poll was based on a representative cross section of Warsaw city's population rather than the usual national census.

The results confirm what had been intuitively sensed by Polish political and social affairs commentators, that more than half of the population thinks the Council of State's decision to introduce martial law was justified. Of these, 29 percent consider that decision was very definitely justified. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the degree of social acceptance of the martial law decision is high. For, on the other hand, only 19 percent of those who participated in this opinion poll expressed the view that the decision to impose martial law was decisively unjustified.

A number of subsidiary questions were constructed to constitute a source of information concerning those areas of limited civic liberties which were the most painfully felt by society at large. Forty-nine percent thought that limitations on travel between regions were the most felt by the society. This was followed by limitations in telecommunications, the introduction of the curfew and the limitation of what are generally understood as personal liberties and civic rights. That, as I said, was how th individual person assessed the general, social impact of some of the limitations imposed by martial law.

Now a different picture was obtained when they were asked how these stringencies had affected them the most personally. It turns out that exactly one in four thought that none of the limitations had affected him to any painful extent, 25 percent said they felt the limitations on interregional travel the most, 19 percent said limitations on telephone communications were painful, while 16 percent said they had sensed the military curfew severely. Only a bare 3 percent said that limitations on freedom of the press and criticism had been severely felt by them.

These two sets of opinion lead to one overriding conclusion: that the individual citizens are experiencing the stringencies of martial law much less sharply than they think society as a whole is sensing them.

Another set of questions related to what improvements in national life, if any, have been evident as a result of introducing martial law. Only 22 percent saw no improvement at all. The majority -- 54 percent -- acknowledged that they felt more secure due to a drop in the number of crimes and acts of hooliganism; 22 percent [said] that peace, law and order had improved; 11 percent thought that the halt in the wave of strikes and the partial return to normalcy of the economy was a positive feature of martial law. Further, smaller, groups accepted that there had been a return to greater order in the day-to-day work in the shops, workplaces and so on.

Now the single major conclusion to be drawn from the results of this opinion poll is that there is a high degree of acceptance for the decision imposing martial law which displays a comprehension of the imperative necessity of that step among a majority. And there is clear evidence that the man in the street is feeling the limitations of this state of affairs much less than many commentators are trying to make us believe. Let it also be remembered that the poll was held some 3 weeks ago, since then many of the limitations have been eased and there is no less clear proof that the individual citizen thinks that his personal security is greater under martial law than it was previously.

These figures, may we once again stress, have been drawn up on the basis of a poll organized by a highly competent professional authoritative public opinion research center. They are wholly divergent, to put it very mildly, with the attempts by many foreign radio stations to present the state of martial law in Poland as some kind of military occupation.

PAP REPORTS DATA ON COAL HANDLING AT PORTS

LD081310 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Gdansk Gdynia [no dateline received] -- Polish maritime ports have not reported such high figures for coal handling for a long time. In January, in Gdansk and Gdynia 334,000 tons were moved, that is, 132,000 tons more than in January 1981. Longshoremen from Szczecin and Swindujscie report similar results. Storage areas, too, have not been so full of coal as now. In the northern port there is already 250,000 tons of coal, while the remaining ports have stores amounting to nearly 600,000 tons. It is expected that our ports will handle over 1 million tons of coal in February.

COMMENTARIES SCORE IMPOSED WESTERN SANCTIONS

PAP on British Sanctions

LD060928 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] London, 5 Feb (PAP) -- Great Britain has become the first NATO country to announce a series of so-called "individual sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union.

London's measures, against Poland include a freeze on negotiations concerning the rescheduling of the Polish debt payments, the annulment of all new credits, and restrictions on the movement of Polish diplomats in Britain. Great Britain has also decided to stop sales of foodstuffs to Poland at "special prices."

The decision of the British Government concerning the so-called individual sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, writes a PAP commentator is nothing else but another attempt at a brutal interference in the internal affairs of Poland and the Soviet Union undertaken by one of the member states of the Atlantic pact. This attempt has a very special significance, the British Government, which so willingly talks about humanitarianism, now takes decisions directed against the Polish society, decisions which have nothing to do with humanitarianism.

The British Government often refers to the Helsinki Final Act when complaints addressed to other countries about the act's alleged violations are concerned. Itself, however, the government makes decisions violating one of the principles of the Helsinki document which speaks about the unhindered economic cooperation between the East and West, whose aim is to serve the coexistence of countries of various systems on our continent.

The British decisions are also a concession with respect to Washington's demands concerning the intensification of the pressure on Poland and the USSR. It will not be of help for the development of dialogue in Europe, just as brutal interference into the internal affairs of other countries is not.

Reagan's 'Anti-Polish' Campaign

AU081716 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 82 p 1, 7

[Unattributed report: "Anti-Polish Shows by the U.S. Administration"]

[Text] In Reagan's anti-Polish campaign, which has been going on for quite some time, last Saturday a provocative manifestation was organized in Western countries -- infringing on basic norms which are binding in international relations.

Late on Sunday evening a well announced and advertized 1 and 1/2 hour anti-Polish program was broadcast from the United States. According to the U.S. Government, this program was to be an expression of "solidarity" with Poland. The program was prepared by the American Government International Communications Agency USICA, which financed the recording of the program and its transmission abroad. The program was made available to television services in other countries, but according to information received on Sunday evening, only a few television networks, Spain and Luxembourg among others, showed it live in its entirety. A range of others confined themselves to showing fragments of the American program in their news roundups.

The key figure in the program was U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who repeated yet again views full of arrogance about the events in Poland. He also renewed threats against Poland and the Soviet Union, and announced the possibility of further economic sanctions against our country, and also against the USSR.

Yesterday, PAP informed us from Washington that on Saturday in several dozen American cities, propaganda shows connected with the so-called solidarity day with Poland took place. The main assembly, organized in Chicago attracted, according to agency information, not more than 8,000 people, yet there are 600,000 Americans of Polish origin alone in Chicago.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig appeared at this assembly and announced that the U.S. Government will continue its policy of sanctions against Poland and the USSR. The chairman of the AFL-CIO union, Lane Kirkland, who is known for his conservative views, also spoke.

Around 1,000 people assembled before the White House in Washington. Rightwing Senator Henry Jackson gave a speech, in which he called on President Reagan to "adopt a more determined stand toward the Polish Government."

Assemblies in other cities attracted even fewer people. In San Francisco 200 demonstrators paraded around the Bank of America headquarters for about 1 hour. They were protesting against the fact that this bank maintains contacts with Poland and the USSR.

Press on Sanctions, Relations

LD060938 Warsaw PAP in English 0823 GMT 6 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP) -- "The sorting out of Polish affairs by the Poles themselves has annoyed definite circles in the West which pinned great hopes on the activities of political opposition entrenched in solidarity leadership," wrote Jerzy Bielecki in TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The effect has been a wave of Reagan's restrictions and a boycott of the socialist Poland. President Reagan has pulled the lever designed to escalate Polish difficulties. The abortive scenario for chaos and takeover of power has been replaced by the attempt at economic boycott. This has not remained without influence on our economy and the standard of the Polish diet," noted TRYBUNA LUDU.

The paper added, however, that "everything suggests that also this scenario will suffer a setback for it has always happened that in difficult times the sense of social unity, human solidarity and deeply embedded patriotism has gained the upper hand among Poles."

"In the present situation we will have to make do largely on our own. But of immense importance is also the assistance we are receiving from our socialist friends," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

In a commentary on Polish-Soviet relations and cooperation RZECZPOSPOLITA today wrote that "the pace of getting out the Polish economy of the present crisis will largely depend on international economic cooperation, on its development and consolidation. Those dependences are well understood by both the East and West.

"They are also understood by President Reagan who together with some governments from capitalist countries, by imposing economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR counts on weakening the Polish economy and stopping the process of normalization of life in Poland," the daily said.

"One-sided imposition of limitations on Poland's trade with highly developed capitalist countries is, of course, painful for us. For, as a result of the policy of the seventies our economy as become excessively dependent on the economic cooperation with the West. At present, we are refused any supplies on credits including supplies envisaged by earlier agreements or traditional cooperation," continued RZECZPOSPOLITA.

"What is unchanging, however, is the stand taken by socialist countries, and mainly our biggest partner, the Soviet Union towards cooperation with Poland, said the commentary.

The paper stressed that decisions taken by the Soviet Union to start advance supplies of many raw materials on account of contracts which have not been signed yet makes it possible for the Polish industry to maintain the continuity of its production.

"This will certainly accelerate the process of stabilizing our economy and solving difficulties in supplies," RZECZPOSPOLITA concluded.

"President Reagan is 'worried' that the situation in Poland 'continues to deteriorate'. Of course, he is not concerned about the economic situation since he assiduously has taken care for it to deteriorate by imposing definite sanctions against Poland," Grazyna Dziedzinska in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"The big game in progress does not concern economic matters alone, for it is widely known what kind of a role has been assigned to Western Europe in the military and political plans of the United States.

"The signs are, however, that the United States has encountered (?powerful) opposition from West European nations towards plans to turn Europe into a 'limited nuclear war' theatre.

"By brandishing the bogey of the 'Soviet threat' and using events in Poland, representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex are trying artificially to spark an international crisis in the hope that in conditions of escalated tension they will be able more effectively to deal with the anti-war movement in Western Eruope and force its allies to step up armaments and above all, to permit deployment in Western Europe of U.S. mass destruction weapons targeted at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community," "wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"This, and not an alleged 'threat from the East' constitutes the biggest potential danger for West European countries," the paper said.

Radio Free Europe's Goals

LD051532 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Feb (PAP) -- In another article about Radio Free Europe, the Polish Army Daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"Despite various statements, the basic task of subversive radio centres, with Radio Free Europe in the forefront, is to sow social discord and to cause delay in stabilizing the situation in Poland.

"The main line of Radio Free Europe's entire information activity is to create and to step up the listeners' sense of the state of occupation in Poland. Taking advantage of the fact that the occupation experiences are still a living memory among the older part of the society, Radio Free Europe attempts to identify the Nazi occupation with martial law now effective in Poland.

"Radio Free Europe's main lines of activity are misinformation to fan up social moods and to sow disquiet, spreading various kinds of gossip as an element upsetting social moods, and carrying out 'instruction' activity aimed to elicit behaviour hampering the functioning of society under martial law.

"The propaganda of hostile centres of radio subversion makes an appropriate use of a definite state of consciousness of a part of the Polish society caused by the Solidarnosc propaganda. It is beyond any doubt that the propaganda mentioned above did a great harm to the social consciousness. Speaking in most general terms it was a propaganda of negating everything which directly or indirectly did not serve Solidarnosc.

"Radio Free Europe tries to spread a belief that the reform in Poland is implemented against society and that martial law was introduced primarily to make it possible to conduct the reform. Such a destructive activity is one of the important elements of a large-scale information subversion and psychological warfare. This activity is conducted against the most vital interests of the Polish society because it considerably hampers the process of attaining stability." ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER NESTOROWICZ INTERVIEWED

LD052054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Interview with Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz by correspondent Anna Andrzejewska -- recorded; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Andrzejewska] [word indistinct] in this difficult economic situation in which we find ourselves, with the barriers the West is raising against our purchase of goods on credit, on what matters is the ministry concentrating its attention at the moment? What is the situation at the moment in foreign trade?

[Nestorowicz] Above all we are counting on our own forces. Even now I would like to inform you with pleasure that once more we are beginning to see our ships or foreign ones bearing Polish coal in West European ports. And here praise is due our miners and the people who are responsible for mining who have been able to find a formula that makes it possible for us to increase the coal exports.

We want to export a lot of coal, as much as possible, and for good prices for that is a sign of confidence in the fact that here in our country, step by step, we are slowly stabilizing the economy, and in politics, which goes with that. This also applies to other raw materials, such as copper and sulphur. Specific amounts are already leaving our ports or crossing our borders by land, thus testifying to the fact that life is returning to normal.

Second, at the moment this is the sole source of credit for imports. And at the moment this is the main task: to get raw material imports to the factories so that they will begin to work regularly.

A second matter: we are not neglecting economic reform. 'Spolem' [Polish trade enterprise] has already received foreign trade concessions; we already have a series of proposals in the area of the so-called resolution 112 -- I am thinking of small-scale industry. We will also be giving concessions, following the principle that a broader front should be created for exports, so as to have a greater support, so that more and more people are interested in this export.

[Question] Mr Minister, do we have any money to import food [word indistinct] ?

[Answer] We must suit our import possibilities to our account, to the money we have at our disposal at the moment. We have no other sources of supply. At the moment we can only buy cereals on credit.

[Question] The U.S. blackade is completely flooring our poultry breeding, which unfortunately is based on American corn. Can't we buy it anywhere else?

[Answer] Ninety-five percent of corn imports come from the United States. It is hard to find contractors who would be able to offer us corn on the same conditions. I'm afraid that even if we had the ready cash it would be just as hard to buy the corn elsewhere. That's the truth, and I think that our friends in the United States were well aware of this when they blockaded the export of corn to us.

[Question] Word is going round that bread is going to be rationed. We know that despite our harvests, despite imports, we haven's got much in the way of cereals.

[Answer] I can't imagine us introducing bread rationing -- at the moment, I am speaking here as a consumer.

[Question] Is the import of clothing, something from light industry, envisaged?

[Answer] After all, we have production capacities available which can supply good-quality garments; what we need is raw materials. We are looking for clients. At the moment we have a lot of interest among the socialist countries, and this has been mentioned many times so that additional raw materials from these countries would be processed here in factories for ready-made clothing, or as fabrics, thus using the free productive forces we have, and at the same time keeping a part for our domestic market. We are doing the same with the capitalist countries and here I think there will be an improvement in the immediate future, a very clear one. At the moment we are working on a bill which we will very soon be putting before the Sejm, in which we propose a definite formula which would permit the participation of foreign capital in selected areas of our country's national economy.

FOOD, OTHER SUPPLIES ARRIVING FROM SOVIET UNION

Fuel For Fishing Fleets

LD021344 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Szczecin: According to Transocean, the Soviet Union has begun this year's deliveries of fuel for the Polish fishing fleet. One Soviet vessel has delivered 2,500 tons of fuel to the Antarctic fishing ground. About 3,500 tons of duel from Nakhodka in the Soviet Union are on their way to the Polish fleet in the Pacific outside Mexico's 200 mile zone.

Fruit, Ammonia

LD221410 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Maritime Economy Office reports that several ships of the Polish Ocean Lines carrying good are enroute to Poland. Their arrival in port is expected in late January to early February. This refers to such ships as the Prof Mierzejewski, which is bringing bananas and tomatoes, the Phenian with rice, and the Zyrardow with southern fruits.

The Soviet tanker Mayori has recently brought 6,000 tonnes of ammonia for the Police chemical plant near Szczecin. This delivery solves the enterprise's production difficulties for the next few weeks. Talks are being conducted on further deliveries of ammonia from the USSR.

Tractors, Cotton

LD052216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] In spite of difficult winter conditions, goods arriving from the Soviet Union are being constantly transloaded at the frontier stations Geniusze and Siemianowka in Bialystok Voivodship. Several thousand tons of goods have been handled in 24 hours, mostly tractors, spare parts for agricultural machinery, and cotton, which is so much needed by our textile industry.

GDR AGREES TO SPEED UP DELIVERIES FOR INDUSTRY

Talks Held

LD292346 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A Polish Government delegation headed by Andrzej Jedynak, deputy premier, is paying a visit to the GDR. A meeting took place with Werner Krolikowski, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. General Josef Yzycki, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, is also taking part in the meeting. Possibilities have been examined of expanding economic cooperation between Poland and the GDR.

Visit to GDR Ends

LD300926 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (PAP) -- A Polish Government delegation led by Vice-Premier Adrezej Jedynak, ended a two-day visit here today in search of economic assistance for Poland.

The delegation included Genral Jozef Uzycki, member of the Martial Council of National Redemption.

In talks with First Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski the delegation discussed issues resulting from the letter of the PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to the general secretary of the SED CC, President of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker.

In talks with GDR Deputy Gerhard Weiss the delegation discussed ways of maximally speeding up the delivery of extra raw and intermediate materials, and marketables from the GDR.

The GDR side agreed to speed up deliveries for Poland's chemical and light industries.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON GOODS EXCHANGE WITH BULGARIA

LD032140 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 3 Feb (PAP) -- A trade protocol signed in Sofia today provides for direct commodity exchange between the Polish and Bulgarian ministries of home trade and services. Its value is set at 10 million roubles on each side, PAP correspondent Macibj Pedzich reports.

Under the terms of the agreement Poland will receive from Bulgaria, among other things, textiles, footwear and good, and department stores of the two countries will exchange goods worth 2 million roubles on each side.

Talks in Sofia

LD291246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text]A Polish economic delegation has been visiting Sofia with Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski. Matters stemming from the letters exchanged between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary to the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, were examined.

In addition, certain matters pertaining to bilateral economic cooperation, including issues stemming from the economic difficulties of our country and from the restrictions imposed by the capitalist countries, were discussed. As a result of the talks it has been decided that Poland will receive from Bulgaria this year raw and other materials needed for production over and above the planned amount in the long-term trade agreement.

Premier Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee, received Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, and Zbigniew Machalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. A wide range of issues connected with the development of bilateral relations in the conditions of the present situation in Poland in light of the activities undertaken to overcome the crisis were discussed.

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS HUNGARIAN BANKERS

LD032022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Wladyslaw Swidrak report from Budapest]

[Text] Since yesterday Marian Krzak, minister of finance of the Polish Pepple's Republic has been in Budapest on a working visit. He is holding talks in the local Ministry of Finance circles of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The main subject of the talks is the problems of financial-economic mechanism in stimulating the development of production and shaping economics [as heard], the role of banks in this process, and questions of self-financing of enterprises against the background of many years of Hungarian experiences in the realization of economic reform.

Tomorrow Minister Krzak's meeting and talks will continue in the capital of Hungary.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE APPROVES PRICE INCREASES

AU082037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Feb (AGERPRES) -- RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu chaired on February 8 a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council of Socioeconomic Development and the Government of Romania. The report on the fulfillment of the single national plan of socioeconomic development for 1981 was debated and approved during the meeting.

The Political Executive Committee stressed that in the first year of this quinquennium important growths were registered with the industrial output, a series of positive results were scored in agriculture, Romania's economic potential increased in 1981, many productive units were commissioned, while the productive potential of the national economic branches also grew.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted that the results obtained in material production brought about, in 1981 too, significant progress in raising the people's standards of living through the rise in the incomes derived from labour remuneration and social funds, through the sales of goods and expanded services to the population. The fact was pointed out that, under the world circumstances which are characterized by instability, inflation and unemployment owing to which many countries restricted their productive activities, last year in Romania the material production developed, production units were expanded and updated, new jobs were made available, the population benefited from a larger volume of goods and services, fact which evinces the superiority of the socialist planned economy, its capacity of guaranteeing the entire people's welfare and prosperity, Romania's general progress.

Next, the Political Executive Commitee debated and approved the report on the readjustment and correlation, on economic principles, of the prices of farm products and the rise in the retail prices of farm-food produce, the increase of the working personnel's remuneration, of the state child benefit and pensions.

The Political Executive Committee stressed that, in the last two years as well as in January 1982, a set of highly important measures was elaborated for bringing the production and industrial supply prices up to date and improving them, just as the farm production, contracting, and purchasing prices, measures which stimulate the producers, increase industrial and farm output as well as the population's incomes, better meet the working people's consumption needs.

The Political Executive Committee underlined that the readjustment of retail prices became an objective necessity for the Romanian socialist society's advance, for the achievement of a balance between the population's incomes and social expenses all the more so as the prices of some basic commodities had remained unchanged for 25-30 years, although the population's incomes had grown by more than tenfold over that period, while remuneration by over seven times. The Political Executive Committee considered taht the state's further covering the effects of the rise in production, supply, contracting and purchasing prices would have caused great imbalances in the economic life, between demand and offer for consumer goods, between the population's incomes and expenses.

In the spirit of the consistent policy pursued by the RCP and Romanian state of raising the entire people's standard of living, the Political Executive Committee decided that the change of selling prices for farm-food products should not affect the working people's incomes. To this end, compensations were provided for the working personnel, just as the rise of the child benefit and the social insurance pensions.

The Political Executive Committee emphasized that these measures reflected the consistent concern of the RCP and Romanian state leadership for raising the entire people's material welfare in conformity with the objectives set by the twelfth congress of the party of steadily raising the quality of life in Romania. The Political Executive Committee established that, until the end of the current five-year plan period, the annual compensations given to the working personnel be fully covered by raising labour productivity, continually cutting down material expenditure and highly capitalizing on raw and auxiliary materials. To achieve a financial balance, it is absolutely necessary that at least 30 percent of the value of the compensations set be retrieved in 1982.

The Political Executive Committee established that the report on the fulfillment of the single national plan of socioeconomic development for 1981 and the report on the readjustment and correlation, on economic principles, of the prices of farm products and the rise in the retail prices of farm-food produce, the increase of the working personnel's remuneration, of the state child benefit and pensions be submitted to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for debate. The political Executive Committee debated and approved the proposals for measures towards improving the party activity at a central and local level.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IRANIAN VICE PREMIER

AU081734 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received 'Abdollah Jasemi, deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is on a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The meeting was attended by Comrades Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Also present were (Seyyed Mohammad Hasan Ayatollahi), Iranian charge d'affairs ad interim to Bucharest, (Motesar Samadi), Foreign Ministry adviser; (Abdol Hamid Mutidha), secretary of the Qom organization of the Islamic Republican Party.

The Iranian deputy prime minister conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message from Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and the country's leadership. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and conveyed a friendly message and best wishes to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its leadership. During their talk, the sides stressed with satisfaction the fact that friendly relations of close cooperation are developing between Romania and Iran on the basis of mutual respect and advantage. They expressed the joint desire to continuously expand and deepen these good relations in economic, political, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas. They emphasized the importance of intensifying and diversifying economic relations in keeping with the growing economic potential of the two countries. Both sides spoke out for efficiently capitalizing on existing favorable possibilities, with a view to expanding forms and areas of cooperation and increasing commercial exchanges. They expressed the conviction that developing Romanian-Iranian cooeration is in the interests of both our countries and peoples, and serves the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The sides also exchaned views on international issues. They expressed the view that the current international situation, characterized by particular tension and complexity, requires united and intensified efforts by all states and peoples against the imperialist policy; for resuming and continuing detente, cooperation and respect for national independence; for settling conflicts and wars in various parts of the world through political means and negotiations; for achieving general, primarily nuclear disarmament; for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and for fulfilling the nations' aspirations for peace, freedom and progress.

In the same context, the sides emphasized the importance of finding a political, general, just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and on recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to have their own independent state. The sides stressed the importance of urgently ending the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq, of peacefully settling the conflict between those two neighborly states, and resuming relations of cooperation and friendship. They reasserted Romania's and Iran's desire to strengthen their cooperation within the United Nations, the group of '77 and the Nonaligned Movement, and to actively contribute to constructively solving mankind's major problems and to creating a climate of security, trust and cooperation throughout the world.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

BURTICA, CUBAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS TRADE PROTOCOL

AU081925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba, examined in Bucharest on February 8 current and future questions of the commercial exchanges and economic collaboration between Romania and Cuba, as well as the stage of negotiations concerning the conclusion of this year's trade protocol.

RCP DELEGATION MEETS MARCHAIS IN PARIS

AU081740 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, which attended the 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress, met today with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu, RCP secretary general, the delegation conveyed to Comrade Georges Marchais warm greetings, wishes for health and warmest congratulations on his reelection as PCF secretary general. Comrade Georges Marchais conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceasescu sincere thanks for the wishes conveyed and cordial greetings of warm friendship.

The sides expressed the joint desire to further strengthen and develop the ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and PCF, in the interests of both parties, of the Romanian and French peoples and the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The PCF leadership gave a reception for the foreign delegations which attended the congress, which was also attended by the RCP delegation. In his speech, Georges Marchais expressed thanks to the parties which sent delegates to the congress as an expression of relations of friendship and cooperation with the PCF. The delegations attending were asked to convey to their parties and leadership bodies a message of friendship and solidarity from the PCF, as well as wishes for new and important successes in the struggle, and work for fulfilling the ideals of freedom, democracy, justice, peace and social progress.

BLOC RIVALRY AT UPCOMING CSCE MEETING SCORED

AU082130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Dragan Petrovic commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow in Madrid, the new round of the marathon CSCE meeting is expected to open. Let us recall: the meeting in Madrid opened in November 1980 and should have concluded 11 months ago. According to pessimists, the most important result achieved so far at the meeting of 35 European countries, that is all European countries except Albania, with the participation of the United States and Canada, is the fact that a meeting of that kind is held at all. Dragan Petrovic discusses the forthcoming CSCE round as a special barometer of world developments:

The very expectations from tomorrow's resumption of the CSCE meeting best show in what a crisis international relations have found themselves, and how far the confrontation between the two military and political blocs has gone. Although what is involved is European security and cooperation, the circumstances are now such that even optimists ask what limits the already intense conflict between East and West will reach in Madrid. As a matter of fact, it is expected that, although they are not very united, the foreign ministers of Western countries headed by Haig will very sharply attack the Soviet Union and Jaruzelski because of the events in Poland. As has been already announced, they will do that from the standpoint of the substance of the Helsinki Act. And, attending the meeting at the ambassadorial level as in the past, the East will reject all these accusations, considering them gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, also from the standpoint of the Helsinki Act.

This mutual use of a document which has been basically adopted to promote agreements and not confrontations represents a threat not only to this CSCE round but also the entire CSCE process and the very Helsinki spirit. But what else can be expected when what was agreed upon in Helsinki in 1975 is being more and more worn out in the conflict with a revived old spirit, the spirit of bloc divisions and exclusiveness. And in this connection yet another spirit is being revived, the spirit of Yalta. This revivial appears as though it is a cover for a diabolical game of the superpowers which, for the sake of their own goals, are trying to force into this competition also those who would like to escape, even though they are formally members of the blocs.

This approach to international relations leads to yet another fact: An atmosphere is being created in which any dialogue between the two superpowers would come as a relief and then be presented as proof that the big powers alone can solve the problems faced by Europe and the world. But we know how these problems are solved on the basis of bloc principles. Recently Finland's representative in Madrid said that the CSCE has become a prisoner, of a special kind, of the blocs. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that it is a prisoner of the big powers. The past experience has shown that the big powers are creating the impression that the CSCE's success depends on something which is connected exclusively with their blessing. What the new U.S. President will say is awaited and what the big powers will say to one another in Geneva and Brussels is awaited. The tendency is clear: Everything -- disarmament, somewhat forgotten detente, and the universal detente which has sunk to an even deeper oblivion, security, peace, cooperation -- everything must be made dependent on the relations between the two big powers even though it is clear to everyone that the bloc approaches have been always short lived and that only what is common to and in the equal interest of all can survive.

You see, this is why the CSCE is now in trouble. But at the same time, this also explains the intensity and tenacity of the efforts of the European neutral and nonaligned countries to preserve the Helsinki spirit at the Madrid meeting. Europe's future cannot be constructively built by trading accusations, and because of that many new efforts will be needed to overcome the present bloc rivalry and renew the policy of relaxation of tension confirmed in Helsinki; that is, in fact, to save the CSCE.

The constructive and active role of neutral and nonaligned countries at this stage of the blocs' unyielding attitude essentially represents the only chance for security and peace in Europe. Let us hope that tomorrow's confrontationist spectacle of the big powers will not make their already difficult task much more difficult.

CULAFIC ACTIVITIES AT PCF CONGRESS REPORTED

Presentation of LCY Message

LD051748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has presented the following message from the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress:

"The LCY Central Committee Presidium sends its cordial and friendly greetings to the 24th PCF Congress and best wishes for its success.

"On this occasion too we wish to welcome the victory of the forces of the left at last year's presidential and parliamentary elections, a victory which in its significance goes beyond French national boundaries. The great contribution of French communists to this victory is well known to us.

"The LCY also wishes on this occasion, with a deep feeling of friendship which has been built up through decades of cooperation, to stress its readiness to continue to develop and deepen relations comprehensively between our two parties on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference, in favor of equitable cooperation between progressive forces, peace and security for all peoples and states, democracy and socialism. Thus the LCY and PCF will make their full contribution to even better knowledge and understanding between our peoples. We believe that the new situation in France has created even better conditions for carrying out this cooperation.

"International relations remain complex today, and the political and economic situation in the world is exceptionally serious. In these relations the struggle for liberation and emancipation is intertwined with acts which fundamentally threaten the security and integrity of individual peoples and states and world peace. The process of relaxation of international tension has been stopped. East-West relations have deteriorated, and Soviet-American confrontation in various regions has set a seal on this. The arms race is breaking out. Acute flashpoints of the threat of war -- the Middle East, West and Southeast Asia, Southern Africa, and others -- are not being eliminated. On the contrary, new flashpoints are appearing in other parts of the world, in Europe, the Middle East [as received], Afghanistan, Central America, and the Caribbean. The problems of the developing countries are deepening even more, which threatens new turmoil and conflicts. These are circumstances which with enhanced vigor stress the need for the democratization of international relations and responsibility by all progressive parties and movements and all peace-loving countries in contributing to establishing lasting peace, based on respect for the legitimate interests of all peoples, countries, and liberation movements, in order to establish relations of justice and equality in international, political and economic relations, (?free from domination) and interference from outside.

"These are precisely the basic assumptions of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment and, in this context, of socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia. They have a significant role in the struggle to overcome the bloc division of the world, against imperialism and neocolonialism, and all forms of domination and hegemony, and in favor of equitable cooperation among peoples and countries on the basis of the principle of active peaceful coexistence.

"The workers' movement is experiencing deep changes and transformations and also confrontations, which are of great concern to us. We endorse all efforts to develop dialogue and independent seeking of new paths in the struggle for socialism in accordance with national conditions. In the current complex conditions cooperation among all progressive forces on the principles of mutual respect is essential, without sectarianism and ideological exclusivity, with full responsibility by each party and movement in relation to its own working class and people.

"The equal nations and nationalities, the working class and working people of the SFRY, led by the League of Communists, are continuing to build social relations of socialist self-management which have been confirmed in our country as the successful path of socioeconomic development and democratic coordination of various self-management interests. We are achieving great successes on this path, although of course we are also confronted with difficulties and problems. We are convinced that every new day of our practice contributes to the achievement of the basic aim of our social development, that man, his work and his interest are the starting-point and center of social activities.

"Finally, we once again express our conviction and our wish to develop relations of friendship, openness and friendship with the PCF even more in future. We wish the 24th PCF Congress fruitful work, convinced that this congress will provide a new impetus in the struggle of French communists, together with other democratic forces, to perform successfully the tasks which have been set and to clear the way for progressive social transformations in the interests of the working class and the people of France, and of democracy, peace and socialism in the world."

Speech in Marseilles

LD052100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Marseilles, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made the following speech at a meeting in Marseilles tonight:

Dear comrades, allow me first to thank you cordially for the warm welcome and expressions of hospitality given to the LCY delegation which is attending the 24th French Communist Party [PCF] Congress.

To you, representatives of the working class of France, and through you to all French communists and the people of your country, I wish to convey comradely greetings and expressions of frendship and warm feelings from the LCY and the working class, working people and nations and nationalities of our country. I am glad to have an opportunity to speak in this beautiful Mediterranean town, the town in which French communists held their first congress nearly 60 years ago.

I am particularly glad to be able to congratulate you on the great victory won by the progressive forces of France in the 1981 presidential and general elections, thus paving fresh roads to your country's democratization and progressive social transformation. The significance of the victory by the forces of the left in France far exceeds the national boundaries. French communists made a great contribution to all that. I know that it was not by accident that the greatest successes were scored wherever broad unity was achieved by the democratic forces of your country. Mutual cooperation between the forces of the left in France is a valuable contribution to the experiences gained in the struggle for democracy and socialism in general. We wish you much success on that road, in the interest of the French people, democracy, progress, peace and socialism in the world.

In our view, today there are even better possibilities for the consolidation of cooperation based on equality between our two countries, for intensifying friendship between our peoples. Cooperation between the LCY and the PCF, as well as cooperation between the LCY and your country's other democratic forces, represents a significant contribution to the positive development of relations between the SFRY and the French Republic, and to international understanding and the promotion of international cooperation based on equality.

We are following the work of the 24th PCF Congress with great attention. There is great interest among Yugoslav communists in your congress, in your party's activity. With their involvement in all the spheres of the country's social life and their struggle for citizens' broadest participation in political life and the management of society, French communists, who are a significant national democratic force, are giving practical affirmation to their orientation toward realizing the historical interests of the working class and proving their ability to assume the greatest responsibility together with the other forces of the left.

Dear comrades, the time in which we live is marked by the increasingly stronger aspiration of peoples, the working class and all the working people to be emancipated, to be free of any forms of exploitation and subjugation, to widen the bounds of economic and political democracy. The battle for these goals, for man's freedom, is being fought today throughout the world in different conditions and forms. The social and political role of the working class and working strata and broadest people's masses is increasing. Also increasing are the interest in and organized action leading to the working man's active participation in the management of society. Also increasing are the forces of the struggle for peace and for international economic and political cooperation on the basis of equality.

At the same time there is also an increase in resistance from those social and political forces which are trying to maintain and consolidate -- in old or new forms -- historically outdated socioeconomic and political relations. This exacerbates the economic, social, political and ideological contradictions in the world, marking the present-day period with the characteristics of a crisis which is shaking the whole world.

In our view the international situation is today characterized by a grave crisis. International tension is increasing and confrontation is becoming more and more dangerous. Rivalry and confrontation between the great powers and the blocs prevents the settling of the existing crises of tension, the problem of disarmament and the increasingly serious international economic and political problems, while threatening to create fresh hotbeds of instability and to lead to new conflicts and problems. The struggle waged by the working class and peoples for their national and social liberation is taking place in very complex and difficult international conditions.

The latest developments in Poland and in international relations in connection with that country are also causing us concern. Our attitude toward the events in Poland from the very beginning of the crisis and also following the introduction of "martial law" contains two basic components: The first is the view that all that is taking place in Poland is an internal affair of the working class, people, party and all other socialist and democratic forces of that country and that they should seek by themselves for solutions in the conditions of Poland's full sovereignty and independence. The second is the belief that they should independently and with no interference from any quarter proceed along the road of their proclaimed policy of socialist democratic reconstruction, the road of pushing back the frontiers of economic and political democracy, the road of consolidating the role played by the working class in society, the road of building a socialist society which is in keeping with Poland's historical conditions. We keep stressing that these are the only foundations on which it is possible to ensure a lasting settlement of the Polish problems, a settlement which will be both in the interest of peace and international cooperation and in the interest of the development of socialism as a world process.

However, what causes us particular anxiety is the even greater confrontation between the great powers and the blocs following the introduction of martial law in Poland. This confrontation exerts a heavy pressure on Poland itself, makes it more difficult for it to overcome the crisis and is also having a very negative effect on the international situation as a whole. This also hinders the struggle waged by the progressive forces throughout the world for democracy, social progress and socialism.

Stable peace and the affirmation of the principle of active and peaceful coexistence in relations between countries today represent an indispensable prerequisite for the further progress of socialism. Only in the conditions of stable peace is it possible to expect a more powerful manifestation of socialist aspirations and tendencies and the strengthening of the rule by the working class and of genuine socialist democracy. We are opponents of any defeatism and, within the limits of what is possible and in conjunction with other progressive political forces, we are doing all we can to overcome the crisis and to ensure peace. We consider that the priority issue today is that of searching for ways to open up the process of improvement of the international situation. We proceed from the fact that the return to the process of relaxation of international tension is the only way to attain these goals. It is our conviction that the policy and movement of nonalignment are the most consistent protagonists of the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence, relaxation and international cooperation based on equality. It is our conviction that nonalignment opens up the historical prospect for overcoming the dangerous state caused in international political and economic relations by the bloc policy.

Dear comrades, the successes of the force of the French left are fresh evidence of the fact that the variety of the paths of the struggle to implement the historical goals of socialism is the legitimate law of the development of socialism as a world process. The recognition of and respect for this legitimacy is in the lasting interest of the working class and working people.

In such conditions the cooperation of communist and workers' parties, of all progressive and democratic forces can develop and strengthen only on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of sovereign independence, equality, autonomy, noninterference, principles of responsibility of every party and movement to its own working class and people, respect for interests, historical experiences and practice of every movement. These principles experienced their full affirmation at the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties of European countries in 1976; they have a lasting value and represent the basis for the successful development of relations among all progressive parties and movements. Cooperation on these foundations, in our conviction, represents the condition for the development of socialism and progressive social transformations in every individual country and in the world in general.

The consistent respect for these principles is, in our conviction, the irreplaceable basis of voluntary internationalist solidarity of all democratic forces in the struggle for social progress in every country, in the struggle for peace and equitable international relations and against all aspects of the policy of imperialism, hegemonism and domination. Such solidarity is based on deep respect for the inalienable right of every people to decide freely and independently on its own fate; it is based on opposition to all aspects of interference in the internal affairs of people, interventions and aggressions. It is on these principled foundations that the LCY deems both necessary and useful the open discussion on all issues of the struggle for social progress and socialism; but the LCY advocates constructive discussion without labeling, for a discussion in which the right of every movement to adopt its own attitudes and to take into account its own interests is consistently respected.

Dear comrades,

The working people of Yugoslavia have achieved major results in the construction of socialism based on socialist self-management and they have radically changed their life. We have built a strong economic base of society and developed the socio-economic and political system of socialist self-management. Yugoslavia is today among the medium-developed countries with a mainly industrial structure and strong working class. The socialist self-management has also affirmed itself as a socially and economically efficient socialist system, as the main motivating force and prop of our society's all-round development. The economic difficulties which we face, in addition to reasons of an objective nature, arise to a large extent precisely because not all forms of socialist self-management are sufficiently developed in practice. It is in this that one should look among other things for the causes of the still present phenomena and tendencies of technobureaucratic and statist decisionmaking.

Socialist self-management in our country is growing into a complete system of socioeconomic and political relations. Its substance is in the continuous strengthening of the role of the working man, the affirmation of his inalienable right to dispose freely of income in associated labor, to make decisions on the conditions and results of his work and on all problems of the social community as a whole. Socialist self-management is the basis for linking up all our nations and nationalities, for the strengthening of the role and responsibility of all in implementing the joint interests and for the ensuring of equality, accord and equal responsibility of all republics and provinces in determining and realizing the policy of the SFRY. In the further development of the delegate system as the chief component of our entire sociopolitical system we see the path leading to the implementation of direct democracy for all working people and citizens and thus also the path leading to the overcoming of the system of representational democracy.

Dear comrades,

Allow me at the end to convey once again to you and all French communists cordial greetings and to wish you full success in the work of the 24th congress and also further successes in the struggle for progressive social transformations, a struggle which you are waging together with other progressive and democratic forces of France in the interest of the working class and people of France, in the interest of peace and socialism.

Meeting With Marchais

LD072216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidencey Dobroslav Culafic and Secretary General of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais agreed here today on the holding of meetings between highranking officials of the two parties in the near future. In their view, the meetings will contribute considerably to the further expansion and deepening of cooperation between the LCY and the French Communist Party on [word indistinct] known principles. Culafic was heading a LCY delegation to the just-closed French Communist Party congress.

During their talks, Culafic and Marchais assessed the trends in the international workers' movement and its current problems. Marchais informed Culafic about the socio-political trends in France following the left's victory in the presidential and parliamentary elections, while Culafic spoke of the activities of the LCY prior to its [word indistinct] congress in June.

The LCY delegation met with the delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by member of the Directorate Adalberto Minuci and the delegation of the Japan Communist Party headed by [name indistinct].

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VRHOVEC AFRICA TOUR

Communique With Angola

LD272352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Angola resolutely oppose all attempts to divide the Non-aligned Movement and point out that disputes and conflicts between non-aligned countries should be solved in a peaceful way. This is emphasized in the Angolan-Yugoslav joint communique on the talks held during the official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola from January 24 to 27 by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec.

[Words indistinct] The communique underlines the two countries' readiness to actively contribute to the preparations and success of the seventh summit of the heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries, due to be held in Baghdad this year.

Yugoslavia and Angola expressed regret because the [words indistinct] conflict between Iraq and Iran continues and pressed the conviction that the solution of the conflict will be found in a peaceful way on the basis of the principles of the U.N. Charter and the non-aligned policy.

Yugoslavia and Angola pointed out with concern the assistance still extended by some Western countries to the South-African racist regime. It was noted that such support was intensifying the arrogance of Pretoria in relation to the frontline countries and was impeding the application of international measures which could bring South Africa under obligation to give Namibia independence (?without) delay.

Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Jorge familiarized the Yugoslav delegation with the gravity and proportions of South-African racist aggression. It was pointed out that the (?inroads) of mercenaries and puppets together with [word indistinct] by regular South African army units against Angola were (?threatening) peace and security in Africa's south and in the world in general. Vrhovec confirmed Yugoslavia's full support to and solidarity with the MPLA-Party of Labor and the Angolan people in the struggle against the South-African aggressor.

Josip Vrhovec and Paulo Jorge expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation and the growing use of [words indistinct] international relations.

The (?communique) says that Yugoslavia and Angola confirmed their full support to the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence and to SWAPO as their only and legitimate representative. They pointed to the indispensability of members of the so-called [words indistinct] taking more energetic steps for speeding up the process of negotiations [word indistinct] Namibia on the basis of the Security Council Resolution 435.

At the talks it was noted with satisfaction that relations between Yugoslavia and Angola successfully develop on the basis of firm friendship existing between the two countries' peoples. The communique says that favourable conditions exist for a continuous and successful development of economic relations, scientific-technical, cultural and industrial cooperation and cooperation in the field of information.

Madagascar Foreign Minister's Toast

LD012258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Antananarivo, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Malagasy Foreign Minister Christian Richard this evening paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its role in the founding and development of the Movement of Non-alignment. In his toast at the dinner offered in honour of his guest, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, Minister Richard said that relations between Madagascar and Yugoslavia are good and that significant possibilities exist for promoting cooperation between the two countries. Minister Richard said that Madagascar and Yugoslavia fully agree in the assessment of the current international situation and topical problems pressing the world, from the arms race to the international economic situation which necessitates the establishment of the new international economic order.

Vrhovec Toast in Madagascar

LD012300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Report on toast delivered by SFRY Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec at a dinner given in his honor by Madagascar's Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard, in Antananarivo, on 1 Feb]

[Excerpt] Antananarivo, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- In reply to the toast, Yugoslav Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec stressed that he had come to Madagascar with the desire to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two nonaligned countries.

"Our countries are making great efforts to build a socialist society in order that our peoples might live more happily. At the same time, we are nonaligned countries, which means that we are associated with many other nonaligned countries in the world with the aim of fighting together for the implementation of the ideals of peace in the world, for greater security, for equitable relations between all countries, big and small, and for greater justice in the world," Vrhovec said. He stressed that the Nonaligned Movement expresses the most progressive aspirations of present-day mankind and that it has already received its place in history.

"The nonaligned policy has made that which has so far been impossible, possible, and this is that there no longer are people who should make decisions and those who should obey," Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed among other things. He also stressed that in the course of the talks so far, the two delegations had agreed on the assessment that the world situation was very (?grave). At the end of his reply to the toast by the Malagasy minister of foreign affairs, Richard, Josip Vrhovec said that there is still a long road from the struggle waged by the nonaligned countries to the implementation of the goals of this struggle "but the important thing is for us to be conscious of what we are fighting for and to fight consciously."

Communique With Madagascar

LD031630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- A joint communique was issued on the conclusion of the 3-day official and friendly visit by Josip Vrhovec to Madagascar on the talks which our federal secretary of foreign affairs had with his host, Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard, and on his meeting and talks with Malagasy head of state Didier Ratsiraka.

Vrhovec and Richard held exhaustive talks on the further development of bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on current international issues, especially in connection with the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and with the preparations for the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in Baghdad.

In discussing present world developments the two sides expressed their profound concern over the general deterioration in the international situation which is jeopardizing world peace. They pointed out the deep-seated crisis of detente and also the further exacerbation of relations between the great powers and blocs which is responsible for the increasing instability and insecurity in the world.

The two sides stressed the importance of the policy of nonalignment and its further affirmation in international relations. They pointed out the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an essential factor in the solution of basic international political and economic problems. It is the joint conviction of the two sides that only through an active struggle for peace and equality can nonalignment confirm and further assert its role of an independent nonbloc factor.

During the talks the international economic situation was discussed with special attention. It was stressed that the gap between the developing and the developed countries is widening and that this represents a serious source of tension in the world. It was stressed that the introduction of a new international economic system is of priority significance. Together with other developing countries the two sides will make the biggest effort to bring about the soonest possible beginning of global cooperation and development negotiations.

During the talks special attention was paid to the Indian Ocean and to the urgent requirement for demilitarization and liquidation of foreign military and (?naval) bases and military presence of foreign powers to be carried out in this area and for a broad (?zone of peace) to be established. It was noted that the existence of military bases, and intensification of the military presence of the great powers in the Indian Ocean region increase instability and pose a threat to peace and security in this area with wider consequences for international relations.

The Yugoslav side welcomes the initiative by the Democratic Republic of Madagascar for the proclamation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as a significant contribution to stabilization in this part of the world. The two sides also confirmed their readiness to work for the success of the UN conference on the Indian Ocean. In the same spirit the two sides declared themselves in favor of establishing a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean area.

The two sides expressed particular concern over the situation in Southern Africa, which is constantly deteriorating because of the persistently aggressive policy of the racist regime in South Africa. The need was pointed out to take urgent measures in order to implement the UN plan to give Namibia its independence, inherent in Security Council Resolution No. 435. The support for the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] as the sole authentic representative of the people of Namibia was confirmed. The racist South African regime was vehemently denounced because of its illegal occupation of Namibia, system of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, and also because of its aggressive actions against the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the neighboring countries. They particularly denounced the harsh policy of force pursued by the regime in Pretoria through interventions by mercenaries against sovereign countries in order to destabilize them and change legal institutions of authority and the existing systems.

The Yugoslav side expressed its full support for the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and its efforts to preserve its independence.

The two sides welcomed OAU actions and initiatives to resolve disputes and conflicts in Africa by peaceful means.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East the two ministers made the assessment that this is one of the most dangerous global crises. They referred to the need for a comprehensive and equitable solution of this problem and agreed that lasting peace in that area can be attained only on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent Palestinian state and equal participation in all negotiations by the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They also most vehemently denounced the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel and its expansionist role. The two sides particularly stressed the right of all suppressed people to fight for their self-determination and their national independence, particularly the right of the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and Western Sahara.

The two ministers also expressed their concern in connection with the conflict emerging between individual nonaligned countries. They noted that the solution and prevention of these conflicts must be sought in keeping with the principles of the policy of nonalignment, which means strict respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, nonintervention and noninterference. They warned that the continuation of these conflicts opens the door to outside rivalries and interests.

In assessing the state of bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between Yugoslavia and Madagascar are friendly and that conditions exist for their further promotion. It is pointed out that economic relations are still lagging behind the objective possibilities and interests of both countries. The need was stressed for mutual efforts to improve the present unsatisfactory level of economic relations. The two sides informed each other of the social and economic development of their countries. The need and the usefulness of the development of closer cooperation between political and social organizations of the two countries was stressed.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec invited Foreign Affairs Minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Christian Remi Richard to pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

VOJVODINA COMMUNISTS SET DATES FOR CONFERENCE

AU081705 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Nikola Bulatovic report]

[Text] The 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina will be held in Novi Sad on 22, 23 and 24 April. This has been decided by the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, which also determined the agenda and method of work of this highest meeting of Vojvodina communists. The Provincial Committee further considered the cadre preparations for the forthcoming conference, and determined the tasks in the delegate elections. Nikola Bulatovic reports from Novi Sad:

In the period between the two conferences, the League of Communists of Vojvodina has engaged in important and direct activities in its own ideological-political policy and cadre strengthening. This is shown by the fact that today the League of Communists of that province has more than 230,000 members organized in 6,250 basic organizations. This expanded and strengthened cadre base provides wide potential for nominating as candidates and electing the best members for the organs of the LCY, the League of Communists of Serbia and the League of Communists of Vojvodina, that is, members who are prepared, resolute and persistent in implementing the policy of the League of Communists.

In implementing Tito's initiative for collective work and responsibility, we must strive even more resolutely to more strongly assert the principles of the cadre policy, democracy, public nature of work, rotation and deprofessionalization, said Radovan Medjedovic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium. He called attention to the negative phenomena and their intensified manifestations in the period preceding the elections. In this connection he recalled that, as early as November 1977, the LCY Central Committee Presidium had called attention to that. At that time, attention was called to an intensified manifestation of personal ambitions, careerism, divisions, group formations, demagogic slogans, imputations, political intrigues and slander aimed at politically discrediting individuals, arranging cadre combinations within narrow informal groups and attempts at imposing such solutions upon the organs of the League of Communists.

More than half of the 369 elected delegates for the 17th conference are workers engaged in direct production activities. 289 delegates have been elected for the 9th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and 114 delegates have been elected for the 12th LCY Congress. All this shows, Medjedovic pointed out, that a further breakthrough has been made in expanding the cadre base. During the elections, many more candidates for delegates as well as a large number of new people were proposed. According to the existing proposals, 113 members will be elected for the new Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, and up to 15 members will be elected for the Provincial Committee Presidium.

Considering the tasks of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in preparing and carrying out the delegate elections, the Provincial Committee notes that 8 years of experience with the delegate system obliges the League of Communists to intensify its activity for the system's further development. In these elections also, the worker class criterion and national equality must be the basic principles, Sreta Stajic, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium, stressed and added that a process of critically analyzing the road traversed so far and determining the tasks for thecoming period is now in progress in the province.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA YOUTH BODY ON DEFENSE TASKS

LD051718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation [SSO] of Bosnia-Hercegovina monitored, initiated and guided in the past the actions by organizations and membership of the Socialist Youth Federation as well as of all the young people in the further socialization of defense and protection matters.

This was stated in today's debate on the topical issues of promoting methods and contents of the work of commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection in the youth organization, organized by the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SSO Republican Conference. A working group of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the Conference on the Yugoslav SSO took part in the session.

These commissions have coordinated their work with the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, with secretariats for all-people's defense and with commissions and bodies in other sociopolitical organizations and communities. This has to a great extent contributed to the more comprehensive training and inclusion of the young in the units and staffs of territorial defense, war militia and civil protection. The SSO organization in cooperation with all parts of society should strengthen in the future the revolutionary spirit and the large-scale mastering of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection as well as the method of organizing and activity of the organizations of the young in conditions of a temporary occupation of the territory.

SLOVENIA'S ZEMLJARIC MEETS WITH PRC DELEGATION

AU082137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today, Janez Zemljaric, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, held talks with a Chinese economic delagation from Sichuan headed by (Zheng Hengkang), deputy chief for imports and exports of the Sichuan provincial administration and general director of the (Jahling) factory in Chongqing. The topic of the talks was economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and Sichuan Province. The mutual interest in strengthening the friendly and economic cooperation between the PRC and the SFRY and, within that framework, between Slovenia and Sichuan Province was especially emphasized in the talks.

The Sichuan delegation has already had talks with representatives of the Tomos factory on implementing the agreement on mutual cooperation between the Tomos and (Jahling) factories. According to this agreement, this year the Tomos factory should export to China several thousand motors and, in exchange, import parts for these motors and other products. The program of the visit by the Chinese economic delegation also includes talks with representatives of the Gorenje and Slovenijales work organizations on cooperation in the field of household appliances and the furniture industry.

FEC'S MATKALIEV HOSTS PAKISTANI OIL MINISTER

AU082140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- Maj Gen Rao Farman Ali Khan, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, has paid a visit to Belgrade at the invitation of Eng Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry. During the visit, talks on bilateral cooperation in the field of mining and the oil industry were held.

BRIEFS

PULA RADIO PROGRAMMING -- Pula, 6 Feb (TANJUG) -- This year Pula radio will carry about 7,000 minutes of local programming and about 7,000 minutes of Zagreb radio broadcasts. This year's schedule has been enriched by a number of new programs which have been well received by the listeners. This was stressed by representatives of Pula radio station in a conversation with Josip Horvatin, secretary of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP. Possibilities for further developing the daily Italian program and problems relative to its financing were also discussed, as was audibility of Pula radio, which is unsatisfactory in some parts of the Istrian Peninsula. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 6 Feb 82 LD]